Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,095. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday: Fair and cooler.

Stock market more active and stronger.

Wheat, 84⅛ cents; corn, 30 cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.

The Court of Appeals upheld the State racing laws.—Page 3.

Duke of Abercorn won the steeplechase at Morris Park.—Page 3.

Princeton won at football from the University of Virginia.—Page 3.

Tschigorin and Charousek are tied for first place in the international chess tournament.—Page 9.

Residents of Ramseys, N. J., ask Dr. Senner to let the detained Armenian immigrants land.—Page 9.

Mrs. Mary Bryan and her baby, of Bridgeport, Conn., were injured by a cable car in this city yesterday.—Page 9.

Antonio Giglio, a supposed Mafia assassin, was arrested in Long Island City and held by the Brooklyn authorities.—Page 9.

Gen. Kerwin and former Commissioner Murray's followers on the east side set "De Ate" ablaze.—Page 8.

Dr. Jennie B. Merrill and Mrs. Mary E. Williams appointed Supervisors by the Board of Education.—Page 9.

Two men were killed yesterday in this city by being run over by wagons, and another man was badly injured.—Page 6.

Masonic services held for Color Bearer Peter D. Braisted, Jr., in the Grand Lodge room of the Masonic Temple.—Page 8.

Gen. Collis will have an exhibition of hydrants, to show how badly New-York needs new and improved apparatus.—Page 9.

Henry T. Bashford, Edward Tompkins, and Michael Eagan, counterfeiters, caught in this city. They had a plant and much spurious coin.—Page 9.

A Brooklyn policeman shot a young man, who claims to be of a respectable family. He was caught in an attempt at burglary and tried to escape.—Page 9.

John Reilly is betting that John C. Sheehan will be deposed from his Tammany leadership three months after election.—Page 9.

The Rev. John D. Morrison, D. D., LL. D., Archdeacon of Ogdensburg, was elected Bishop of the new district of Duluth yesterday.—Page 9.

Commanderies in the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States are to be organized in California, Florida, and Massachusetts.—Page 9.

West side property holders are organizing a new company to supply electric service in their district. Articles of incorporation will be filed this week.—Page 9.

The annual synod of the Presbyterian Church of New-York State was held yesterday. The subject of educating young men for the ministry was discussed.—Page 9.

James C. Carter in an argument on the Bay State Gas receivership in Wilmington yesterday said that the company practically owed no debts and was substantial.—Page 8.

Coroner's jury holds the builders of a collapsed building and the Department of Buildings jointly responsible for R. J. Crane's death.—Page 8.

John H. Drake, a contractor of this city, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, died in Philadelphia Tuesday. He was worth $1,000,000.—Page 5.

Mr. Bryan spoke in twenty Indiana towns yesterday. At Muncie gold men and silver men armed with clubs nearly had a collision.—Page 2.

Major McKinley shook hands yesterday with a delegation of former neighbors from the township in which he spent his boyhood.—Page 2.

W.T. Rambusch, the Wisconsin defaulter, committed suicide in the National Cemetery, at Fredericksburg, Va., Tuesday night. He left no explanation regarding his defalcation.—Page 8.

Tige, the pet dog of little "Tim" Healy, who was found starving a few days ago by Gerry society agents, was restored to its master yesterday through the efforts of Mrs. Floyd Jones.—Page 9.

Several persons made affidavits in the Brooklyn Surrogate Court, claiming they would not believe Joshua J. White, a broker of Columbia Heights, even when he was speaking under oath.—Page 8.

Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee offers to co-operate with the Democratic National Committee in preventing the coercion of workingmen in their votes, if any such coercion can be found.—Page 5.

Frank S. Black and Timothy Woodruff, the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, made speeches last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Page 8.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday President Roosevelt declared that he was anxious to have Inspector McLaughlin tried before the Commissioners as soon as possible. New charges were made against Capt. Devery.—Page 9.

Arnold Flesh and his son William were yesterday discharged from police custody. The son was suspected of having shot his father about a month ago. The father would not accuse his son; neither would he say that he attempted suicide.—Page 9.

Dr. Felton, a Populist Elector at Large in Georgia, resigned last night, and said that he would vote for Mr. McKinley. It was semi-officially announced that all the Populist Electors would be withdrawn. Mr. Watson says he will keep on running.—Page 2.

Thomas G. Shearman, at a Brooklyn meeting, advised all sound-money Democrats to vote for Palmer and Buckner, and not for McKinley and Hobart. He said one party alone cannot maintain a stable currency. He predicted that the Republican Party would be defeated in 1900, even if the opposition candidate was a silver man.—Page 9.

A FILIBUSTER CAPTURED.

The Raleigh Seizes the Dauntless and Her Tender, the Mabey.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 21.—Off New-Smyrna Bar this morning the United States cruiser Raleigh captured the filibustering steamer Dauntless and her tender, R. L. Mabey. The Dauntless was caught about 8 o'clock, and the Mabey later.

The latter steamer was putting out to sea with coal and supplies for the Dauntless, when the Raleigh fired a blank cartridge for her to stop. The Mabey turned about and tried to escape, whereupon the Raleigh fired a solid shot across her bows, and the tug heaved to. An officer was put in charge of the Mabey. The Dauntless was brought to St. John's Bar, and now lies inside, in charge of officers from the Raleigh.

Cubans here are greatly excited over the news, but claim that the Dauntless had no arms nor men on board. In chasing and capturing the Dauntless, the Raleigh used her guns several times, and the alleged filibuster came near being sunk.

Baroness Hirsch's Check.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 21.—Baroness Hirsch, wife of the late Baron Hirsch, one of Europe's greatest philanthropists, has made her presence felt here by a donation of $1,000 to the Temple Bnai Israel, the Jewish synagogue at this place. She was led to this act by a letter received four months ago from Mrs. Gabriel of this city, who was President of the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society. It was a strange coincidence that the lady who made the application for the money was lying dead upon the day when the check arrived from Paris.

MAN SHATTERED BY A BOMB

HAMLIN J. ANDRUS KILLED IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE.

Secretary of Arlington Chemical Works, Yonkers, Walked into the Room After Cheerily Greeting His Son—In a Few Minutes His Mangled Body Was Found—Police Mystified—Bomb May Have Been Meant for His Brother.

YONKERS, Oct. 21.—Hamlin J. Andrus, secretary of the Arlington Chemical Works, was killed at about 8:30 this morning by a mysterious explosion in his private office at 68 Palisade Avenue. He was alone in his office at the time of the explosion.

The family of the dead man express no doubt that he was foully assassinated, and many others share this view. The police and the Coroner, who have been investigating the matter all day, were at first inclined to give credence to this theory. But through discoveries made by them late this afternoon they claim to be satisfied that Mr. Andrus was killed while experimenting with a bomb. The family, however, attach no importance to this claim.

Mr. Andrus was a well-known and wealthy resident of Yonkers. With his wife, son and three daughters, he occupied a beautiful residence at 68 Hawthorne Avenue, the most aristocratic portion of the city. He was forty-two years old, and as far as known had no enemies. His brother, John E. Andrus, who is reputed to be worth several million dollars, is president of the Arlington Chemical Company, which manufacturers peptonized foods.

Usually, Mr. Audrus, the secretary, rode to his office on a bicycle, accompanied by his son, Hiram, twenty-two years old. He did not ride his wheel this morning, but walked. His son rode, as usual, and as he passed his father on the avenue, he shouted:

"I'll beat you this morning, father!"

Where the Explosion Occurred.

The office where the explosion occurred is in a small, one-story brick building, adjoining the factory building, which is two and a half stories high. The private office used by Mr. Andrus is about 20 by 15 feet in size, with windows on three sides. A large safe is in one end, and the shelf, or desk, used by Mr. Andrus was fastened under the window looking into the street, high enough for him to stand at it. Under it was a small box, about two feet long, on which he usually rested his left foot. The police claim the bomb was in this box.

Entrance from the street is through the main office. Another door leads from the main office into the shipping room, which is 200 feet long and 40 feet wide. The workrooms are over the shipping room. There are forty men and several women employed in the factory.

Mr. Hiram Andrus arrived at the building about 8 o'clock. He says he went into his father's office, opened the largest of the three safes, took out the books, and then busied himself looking through the mail. He noticed nothing unusual. When he had assorted the mail he walked out to the main office and stood near the door talking with an employe until his father arrived. His father gave him a pleasant greeting and passed into the private office.

The Explosion.

As the elder Andrus disappeared within his office his son went into the shipping department. He says he had just reached the other end of the room in about two minutes of time, when he was shocked by a muffled explosion. As he turned he was greeted by a dense volume of yellow smoke which poured from the office door. Others came running from the factory, and as soon as possible they made their way into the private office.

All the windows and many of the furnishings in the office were shattered. Near the big safe and almost under the high shelf, upon which Mr. Andrus was in the habit of writing, was the mangled body of the secretary. The shelf and the box under it were demolished. Blood was flowing over the carpet.

Hiram at first thought there was a fire, but when he discovered that his father was dead he was overcome. Coroner Miles and the police were quickly summoned. They arrived soon after, and the Coroner cleared away the débris about the body.

The head and face of the dead man, from the jaws upward, were an unrecognizable mass. The left arm was shattered and severed from the body, and the other limbs were hanging by mere threads of flesh and skin. The Coroner searched the clothing of the dead man as well as he could, and found a small countersinker and several small steel bits, and papers, money, and jewelry.

Word of the explosion spread, and in a few minutes thousands crowded about the entrance to the offices. President John E. Andrus, who was on his way to the office, learned of the tragedy on the street. He hurried on, and said little at first, but later declared he believed the explosion came from a deliberate plan of murder. He was not sure that he was not the intended victim.

Pieces of the Bomb.

Soon after this the remains of the Secretary were taken to the undertaking rooms of Peter H. Hovey, and the Police, under Chief Mangin, began their examination. They received the first clue from an old gardener across the street, who found a small piece of wrought iron, which suggested the theory of a bomb. Similar pieces were found embedded in the woodwork about the room and in the body when the autopsy was performed. Pieces of this iron were driven through an inch board twenty feet away. The odor which pervaded the office after the explosion suggested that dynamite was used in the bomb, but the police and Coroner declare that the substance was giant powder.

Enough small pieces of the alleged bomb were gathered to show that it consisted of a piece of wrought iron pipe about two and one-half inches in diameter, with a malleable iron plug or cap at one end and another piece of smaller pipe attached to it.

The police, after a thorough investigation, declared that the bomb must have been placed in the box under the secretary's desk in some manner so it would explode when Mr. Andrus put his foot on the box. At first they believed the safe might have been tampered with, and that the explosion occurred when it was opened, but they learned that Hiram Andrus opened the safe before his father arrived.

One of the Theories.

The Coroner thought that the explosion might have been made by a small bottle of sulphuric acid, tipped over on the box into some brown sugar and chloride of potash. He claimed this would have caused the explosion.

The police learned that Miss Matilda Hook, a scrubwoman, was at the office early this morning. She said she visited the office at 7:15 o'clock, and swept and dusted. She did not disturb the waste paper box, because she had emptied it Tuesday morning. She had noticed nothing out of place in the office. When she left she unlocked the door leading to the private office. Soon after this the office boy arrived, but he did not visit the private office.

A Workman's Revelations.

During the afternoon the police were very active, and just before 6 o'clock Chief Mangin announced that he had solved the mystery. His detectives brought in a man named Patrick Kiely, a mechanic employed by the Arlington Chemical Company. Kiely carried a mysterious looking object, which looked very much like a bomb made of gas pipe. It was composed of a piece of one-inch pipe, about eight inches long, with a cap on one end and a reducer on the other. In this was inserted a piece of three-eighths inch pipe, also with a cap on the end. Kiely said the large pipe was kept in stock by the chemical company, and that Mr. Andrus had frequently been tinkering about with this pipe.

Last Friday morning, according to Kiely, Mr. Andrus asked him to secure some small pieces of one-half-inch and three-eighths-inch pipe, like the piece inserted in the reducer, and also some caps. He did not have them in stock, and he secured a supply and met Mr. Andrus in the street. Mr. Andrus took two of them home. He claimed that Mr. Andrus, when he got the inch pipe, said he needed it home. Kiely declared that Mr. Andrus had a fine set of tools and a small workshop fitted up at home.

When this was told to Hiram Andrus at the home of the dead man, he declared it pure imagination. The pipes which his father had secured, he said, were used in fixing a steam heater in the house, and were not used in making a bomb, or in experiments of any kind.

"It will be proved," he said, "that these pipes were not secured for the purpose alleged by the police, and that my father was a victim of a foul plot."

He also declared that his father never experimented with chemicals, and that none of any kind were kept in the office or used in the factory.

His Brother's Statement.

John E. Andrus, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night, said:

"My brother was one of the best-natured men I ever knew. He was so good-hearted that he was not a good business man. As far as I knew he did not have an enemy in the world. He was wealthy, but beyond this I cannot imagine why any one might want to kill him. We have a lot of Anarchists in this city, but I don't think they would do this. Only two men have been discharged from our employ in months. One was a workman and the other an office boy, but they are beyond suspicion. It is a mystery to me."

He was asked if he did not think the bomb might have been intended for him.

"It may be so," he answered. "I am a business man and some people don't like men who do business on strictly business principles. Still I can think of no one who would do this. Three weeks ago I was approached by some Anarchist on Greenwich Street, who told me I was too wealthy, and that I ought to give up two-thirds of my money, but I got away from him, and hardly think the incident had any connection with to-day's horrible affair. Still I believe it was a deliberate murder. My brother was always tinkering around, but he knew nothing about chemicals, and never experimented with them in any way."

The autopsy disclosed two large pieces of the bomb in the breast of the dead man, one each in the right and left pleurae cavities, and several pieces in the lower part of the left leg. From these wounds it was inferred that Mr. Andrus was bending under the shelf and over the box when the explosion occurred.

The inquest will be held Friday at 2 P. M.

ONLY A "MORAL OBLIGATION."

A Governor's Clerk Causes Ohio Brokers to Fail.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The State Administration is incidentally involved in a mild sensation by the failure of E. W. Seeds & Co., grain brokers. Seeds & Co. did business with J. L. Lampson & Co. of Chicago, and with members of the New-York Stock Exchange. Their failure was directly due to the refusal of J. L. Hampton, Gov. Bushnell's executive clerk, to make good his margins.

Hampton has been a speculator in a small and quiet way for some time, and was caught for about $4,000 when wheat went up. Seeds had a conference with Gov. Bushnell and gave that gentleman to understand that Hampton had by implication made him believe that he was acting for the Governor. This the Governor indignantly denies, and Hampton, who is worth no money, refuses to meet the obligation. He gives the excuse that it is a moral obligation, and a State law prevents his being sued.

GOV. ALTGELD IS VERY SICK

He Is a Nervous Wreck as the Result of Campaign Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Friends of Gov. John P. Altgeld are much worried about his health. Fears are expressed that he may collapse before the end of the campaign.

It was late before the Governor arose this morning, and a number of persons called at his room at the Annex to find that he had left orders not to be disturbed.

"The Governor is a sick man," said one of his close friends to-day. "A casual glance will convince any one that he is a nervous wreck, and it will be a great surprise to me if he survives this campaign."

Final Sentence for a Murderer.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 21.—Arthur Mayhew, the negro convicted of the murder of old Stephen Powell at Hempstead March 7 last, was brought from Sing Sing prison this morning to the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer to be sentenced. He was called to the bar at 10:30 and told that the Court of Appeals at Albany had approved his conviction of murder in the first degree. Lawyer Brooke of New-York moved for a new trial on various grounds, but Justice Gaynor denied the motion, and fixed the week beginning Nov. 30 as the time for the execution. John Wayne, Mayhew's accomplice, who confessed his part in the crime and gave evidence that led to Mayhew's conviction, is serving a term for manslaughter at Sing Sing.

CONSULS' FEES REDUCED.

A New and Sweeping Order Issued by Secretary Olney.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Secretary Olney to-day issued an order of far-reaching effect upon the American Consular Service, which abolishes many of the fees against which foreign shippers and domestic importers have so long protested, and at the same time sweeps away the lucrative attractions of many Consulates abroad, particularly those in Great Britain, where the loss to Consular officials in the shape of fees, which they have hitherto retained, will aggregate over $200,000. The new amendments to the Consular regulations are as follows:

1.—No oath shall be required for the verification of invoices of merchandise on the free list or subject to specific duty only.

2.—The verification by oath of invoices of merchandise subject expressly or in effect to ad valorem duty may be required when the Consular officers to whom the invoices are presented has reasonable ground to suspect fraudulent undervaluation or other willful misstatement therein, but shall not be required in any other case. (Under this section, any oath may be taken by a commissioner or such other officers as are permitted by law.)

3.—Consular officers are prohibited from receiving the whole or any part of the fees charged by a commissioner or other officer for administering oaths to invoices, from receiving anything as a gratuity or otherwise on account of the administration of such oaths, and from being in any way either directly or indirectly pecuniarily interested in such fees.

These regulations, which take effect at once, are expected to effect a great reform in the service and correct many abuses which have been alleged to exist.

The Treasury Department has been engaged in an effort for a long time to do away with the tax upon foreign shippers and American importers upon free list or specific duty articles in invoices, but could find no relief except through statutory enactment until the attention of the Sate Department was called to the matter, with the result given above. The third paragraph of the new regulations is designed to destroy the incentive to the excessive fee system that has grown up and to do away with a system which was never contemplated under the law governing the compensation of Government officials.

A CHICAGO RAILROAD DEAL.

Charles T. Yerkes Does a Good Thing for His Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Charles T. Yerkes has executed a great coup. When the West Chicago Street Railroad Company was transferred from the West Division to the West Chicago Company the latter company issued a blanket mortgage for $4,100,000. The company from time to time issued stock, when dividends were on a 9 per cent. basis, and issued debentures, as it became necessary to raise money.

Real estate of the company has frequently been purchased in the name of a trustee, and mortgages made against the property. In addition, a total of $6,000,000 debentures stand against the company.

The Directors have taken the authority on themselves to substitute the debentures for the 5 per cent. bonds of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. The interest on the $6,000,000 debentures will be reduced 1 per cent. and the entire floating debt of the company will be wiped out.

In the end it is a saving to the company also of $100,000 as the present total ahead of the stock is $10,000,000.

THE PASTOR HAD TO RETIRE.

He Interfered with a Love Affair of His Parishioners.

FAIRBURN, Ga., Oct. 21.—The Rev. T. J. Dodd, a Baptist preacher of this city, has been forced to resign his pastorate because of the arbitratorship which he exercised in a matter of love. He has two parishioners who contribute largely to the support of the church, Messrs. R. W. Mayson and George Smith.

Some time ago a young son of Mr. Mayson wrote a letter to one of Mr. Smith's daughters, in which he gave expression to the kind of love which is spoken by a youth of sixteen. The girl's father became irate, and brought the matter before the pastor for settlement. The reverend gentleman did not wish to wholly offend the Mayson party, so he requested the offending young man merely to withdraw from church worship.

This he refused to do, and such confusion ensued that Pastor Dodd is now without a charge.

STRONG BRYAN SENTIMENT.

Central and South American People for the Silver Candidate.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 21.—A large section of the population of Central and South America, as shown by advices received here, favor the candidacy of Bryan for the Presidency of the United States and the free coinage of silver.

Lieut. Lyman's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Lieut. Charles H. Lyman of the cruiser Montgomery has been convicted of drunkenness and sentenced to lose six months in his grade. The offense occurred while the vessel was at Key West recently, and when the Montgomery came North the court-martial took place in the fleet at Tompkinsville under Admiral Bunce's orders. The finding and sentence have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. Lieut. Lyman was navigating officer of the Kearsarge when that vessel was wrecked on Roncador Reef.

Injured on Her Bicycle.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 21.—Lady Erskine, the wife of Vice Admiral Sir J. Erskine, while riding a bicycle along Brunswick Street to-day was thrown from her wheel by a horse that was being led suddenly shying and striking her. She struck the ground with much force and sustained a sprained ankle and injury to her side.

To Build His Mausoleum.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21.—There was filed in the County Clerk's office to-day a contract for a family mausoleum to be built by Judge Kreuger in Fairmount Cemetery. It will cost, when completed, in the neighborhood of $100,000. The masonry work, without the granite, will cost about $34,000.

Hawk Attacks a Man.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 21.—Farmer S. Jackson of Eastport was aroused early this morning by a noise in his poultry house. He seized his gun and went outside, where he found a big hawk circling about. He tried to kill it with a blow of his gun, and it attacked him. He retreated a few steps and then shot the hawk.

WHEAT DOWN THREE CENTS

CHICAGO SPECULATORS WERE IN A HURRY TO SELL.

Bradstreet's, Too, Announced 5,000,000 Bushels Increase in World's Visible Stock, and Though the Grain Was Higher in London, Prices Abroad Were Not Enough to Hold Up Futures—14,000,000 Bushels Sold in This City.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A flurry in which the bulls came out second best took place to-day at the opening of the wheat market, the excitement attending upon the trade running quite as high as on any occasion since the stirring scenes began.

Even before the regular market opened the curb or "open-board" trading was marked by nervousness. December was up to 79⅝ cents and down to 77¾ cents, the lowest figure being quoted when the legitimate operations began. A rapid sliding scale was immediately inaugurated, the option mentioned dropping to 76¾ cents, afer which there was a pause, with a restless undertone prevailing.

The decline was clearly the result of foreign indifference. Liverpool was 2d. higher, but that advance was not considered in keeping with the anxiety said to exist abroad. Importance was attached to the apparent lukewarmness of San Francisco, where the boom appeared to have been checked. The absence of a short interest of any material proportions permits prices to slump easily, as the demand to cover previous sales then becomes conspicuous by its insignificance.

The Northwest receipts this morning were 100 cars heavier than on last Wednesday and 18 less than on the corresponding day a year ago.

Rapidly vanishing profits very soon forced selling by some of the prominent winners on the recent advance. Pyramiders were obliged to dispose of vast quantities bought on gains made during the past few weeks. For a time it appeared as though the break would be disastrous.

Throughout the latter part of the session and until near the close the trade was only fair. Several efforts were made to bring about a recovery, but Bradstreet's announcement of an increase in the world's stocks of approximately 6,000,000 bushels discouraged buying. The last few moments were panicky. Where lately every one was a bull, not any but sellers appeared, and prices were without any support.

It was a case where any figure was satisfactory so the wheat was sold. Nothing in the way of news could help the market under these circumstances, and December, which closed yesterday at 78⅝c, and this morning was quoted at 79⅝c on the curb, went begging at 75¼c. A sale was made at 75½c, but the official close was 75¼c, just 3⅛c loss for the day.

THREE AND A FOURTH DROP HERE.

Irregular Market in December Options and Total Sales of 14,360,000.

The wheat market was feverish at its opening. The traders seemed all at sea over the prices and just how to take the foreign advices. The cables had quoted higher, but perhaps not generally satisfactorily so. But Chicago was selling at a decline, where there was a pressure to realize, and the New-York traders followed the West in its closing out for profits.

On the "curb" here December had stood at 86¼c. bid, or ⅞c. above last night, but with the opening of the Exchange it first sold at 44¼c, or 2c under the "curb" price, jumped up to 84½c. and down to 83⅞c. all in two or three minutes, with a good deal of nervousness, after which it quieted down, and the trade waited for new features.

After the very irregular and unsettled condition at the opening, the wheat market continued to ease off, and the close was at the lowest of the day, or 3½c below yesterday. With heavy liquidation for foreign and local account, December sold from 84½c. down to 82¼c. and closed at 82½c., and May from 87½c. to 85⅛c., closing at 85⅛c.

Total of sales is 14,360,000 bushels.

NO INTEREST IN A WHEAT CORNER.

President James J. Hill Says the Story Is Absurd.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—The attention of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, was called to a sensational story printed in a New-York paper yesterday to the effect that he, Charles A. Pillsbury, and other men of wealth had entered into a gigantic combination to corner wheat. Mr. Hill characterized the story as wholly absurd.

He said that reports from the various stations along the Great Northern Road indicated that there was far less wheat in the elevators than at any time for the last three years, and that he had no doubt that the grain was moving to market with unusual speed, owing to the great rise in the price of wheat since last Friday. Grain was even moving in large quantities from as far west as Idaho and Washington, some of it going direct to Portland, thence to be shipped to India. Mr. Hill rejects the idea that there is any politics in the rise in the price of wheat.

Both Mr. Washburne and Mr. Pillsbury last evening denied that they had any interest whatever in a wheat corner.

Wheat as a Political Factor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The attack of Chairman Butler on the wheat bulls, in which he charges that the present rise in wheat is due to manipulation for political effect, causes surprise and amusement in Chicago. The free silverites have been making efforts to secure help from the Agricultural Department to bolster up the absurd claim that the rise in wheat is pure manipulation. Quotations from the officials of the Bureau of Agriculture on the wheat situation are carefully suppressed by the Bryanites. One effect of the introduction of wheat prices into the campaign as a political factor will be to revive anti-option agitation in Congress. Senator Butler, in his interview, makes suggestions to that import, and it is altogether likely that he will personally inaugurate another campaign against the commercial Exchanges along that line.

The London Wheat Market.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In the grain market to-day there was less activity than yesterday, but there was no abatement in the firmness of its tone, and the tendency was higher. Foreign wheats were 6d dearer and flour was firm and a shilling dearer.

$100,000 ASSETS FOR A DIME.

Uncollectible Paper of the Mechanics' Bank, Newark, Sold.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21.—Frederick Frelinghuysen is winding up his receivership of the Mechanics' National Bank, that failed fifteen years ago because Oscar L. Baldwin, the cashier, had used $2,400,000 of the bank's funds in the speculations of Nugent & Co., a leather firm. Baldwin served ten years in prison, was pardoned, and is living here now.

The receiver has paid depositors of $200 or less in full, and other depositors 86 per cent. He offered at auction to-day the "nominal assets" remaining in his hands. A bunch of checks and bills receivable having a face value of $100,000 were sold for 10 cents. The second asset was a judgment for $2,412,823.43 against Baldwin. Judge Frederick F. Guild bid $2.

"Do you realize that the paper is worthless?" inquired the receiver, who was surprised.

"I want it merely as a souvenir of the greatest failure in the city," replied the Judge. Mr. Frelinghuysen was satisfied, and inquired for further bids. There were others, and dollar by dollar at first, then by $5 and $10, the bids mounted to $501 by Judge Guild.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that for some reason the judgment had a far greater value than he had thought, and he would postpone the sale for two weeks that he might consult with the Controller, reserving the right to accept the last bid.

BIGGEST LENS IN THE WORLD.

That for the Telescope of the Lake Geneva (Wis.) Observatory.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The lens for the great telescope of the observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis., the finest and largest telescope lens in the world, has been completed, after two and a half years' labor, and now lies at the workshop of Prof. Alvin Clark in Cambridge, awaiting the orders of the Chicago University authorities. Its focal distance is 61 feet, the extreme diameter of the clear aperture is 41⅜ inches. The crown is about 3 inches thick at the middle and 1¼ inches thick at the outer edges, and weighs 205 pounds. The flint weighs 310 pounds. The lens and its iron ring and cell weigh about 1,000 pounds.

The cost of the glass plates in Paris was $40,000, and the entire cost of the lens is estimated to have been $100,000. For its journey west it will be wrapped in flannel and bedded in curled hair, in a box mounted on springs, and packed with excelsior in a large box. It will ride in the centre of a parlor car, and will be accompanied by four men.

THURBER WILL BOLT.

The President's Private Secretary Declares His Intentions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Private Secretary Thurber intends to bolt the Chicago ticket. When, immediately after that convention, a newspaper correspondent asked Mr. Thurber for a declaration of his intentions the Secretary declined to talk. "I propose," he said, "to keep out of the fight this time."

From then until a few days ago he stuck to his resolution. Before leaving with the President for Princeton Mr. Thurber said: "I have been persuaded that it is my duty to declare myself. My many friends in Michigan have urged me to this, and perhaps it is well I should comply. I have prepared my statement. I have it in my desk at the Executive Mansion. I have not decided just when to promulgate it, but shall doubtless do so before long."

After stating his reasons for bolting the Chicago ticket Mr. Thurber will declare for Palmer and Buckner.

Stabbed During a Row.

William McNally, thirty-two years old, who lives on Claremont Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken from 9 Bowery, a lodging house, to Gouverneur Hospital early this morning suffering from two stab wounds in the neck. McNally's statement to the Eldridge Street police was that he had received his injuries during a row in Cunningham's saloon at Chatham Square and Oliver Street. The name of his assailant he refused to give. The police of the Oak Street and Eldridge Street Stations are trying to find the man who stabbed him.

Mackerel Plenty in New-Jersey.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Oct. 21.—Woodbridge Creek was filled with mackerel this morning. They were so thick that as the tide went down and left the fish in the shallow water, people caught them with their hands and in nets. Mackerel were never seen in this section before.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are fair and cooler weather.

The barometer has fallen on the New-England coast and from the Lower Missouri Valley westward over Southern Rocky Mountain districts; it has risen from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast, and westward of the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer is lowest in Arizona and highest north of Montana. A second area of high pressure covers the Ohio Valley.

The depression which was central to the north of the lower lake region this morning has moved eastward, and now covers New-England and the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. It is colder in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and Upper Ohio Valley, and over the plateau regions, and it is warmer in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Local showers prevailed during the day in New-England and the lake region.

The weather is clear to-night, except in Northern New-England, in the northern portions of the lake region, and in Eastern Texas, where cloudiness continues.

The weather will be fair and cooler Thursday from New-England southward to Florida, and it will be fair from the lake region southward to the East Gulf coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	41	54	57
6 A. M.	42	55	59
9 A. M.	41	56	62
12 M.	46	58	62
4 P. M.	45	64	62
6 P. M.	43	57	59
9 P. M.	41	47	51
12 P. M.	40	45	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57½
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1895	45
Corresponding date for last twenty years	54

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 1.

PRINCETON'S BIG JUBILEE

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE COLLEGE.

Last Night's Grand Procession of the Alumni and Undergraduates—Reviewed by President Cleveland, Gov. Griggs, and President Patton—The Largest Parade Ever Witnessed at Princeton—Fireworks Close the Exercises.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—All that goes to make up a pleasant Fall evening conspired to-night to give the closing exercises of the alumni and student day of the Princeton sesqui-centennial a glorious send-off. All the elements which appeal to the poetic fancy were there; the full-orbed moon smiled through the elms, soft breezes played among the leaves, and the air was not cool enough to make it unpleasant. All day long the crowds had been coming in from all directions, and at 7 o'clock it was estimated that there were between 12,000 and 15,000 visitors in town. They swarmed the streets and the campus so that one could scarcely get through.

The great event of the evening was the procession of alumni and undergraduates, with representatives of other universities, and the illumination of the campus and Nassau Hall.

At 7.45 o'clock President Cleveland, accompanied by his wife, arrived at the station, and was escorted to the reviewing stand in front of Nassau Hall by the Philadelphia City Troop of cavalry. On the platform with the President were Gov. Griggs, Dr. Patton, Mr. Henry M. Alexander, Dr. Charles E. Green, and Prof. Andrew West, with their parties. While an informal reception was going on on the stand the procession was passing along Nassau Street, and thence it came back through the campus, passing in review before the President.

Princeton's Greatest Parade.

Such a parade Princeton had never before witnessed. It took just thirty-seven minutes for it to pass the stand. And such banners, transparencies, floats and costumes were exhibited as only college men, with the memory of their under-graduate pranks fresh in their minds, could get up. The parade was headed by the Seventy-first Regiment Band of New-York and following this was the company of under-graduates known as the "Mercer Blues," wearing cocked hats and the buff and blue uniforms of Colonial days. As these passed by the band struck up the tune, "Just Tell Them that You Saw Me."

Following then came a company of Yale men in caps and gowns, followed by the undergraduates of Princeton. The "Old Guard" comprised of classes from 1823 to 1859, passed by next, commanded by Adjt.-Gen. W. S. Stryker, '58, and marching to the time of "Auld Lang Syne." The class of '81 provided one of the most interesting features of the occasion. An advance guard of men dressed in short breeches and long coats of George Washington style, preceded the coach in which the Rev. R. D. Harlan of Rochester was seated, taking the part of George himself. The coach was drawn by four gray horses and two darkies were perched upon the high seat in front. The motto on one of the trasparencies carried by the class of '95 excited considerable merriment. It was addressed to the President, and read: "Grover, Send Your Boys to Princeton," at which His Excellency smiled as if he would take the matter into consideration at a later day.

College Songs Given.

After the procession had passed by the band commenced playing "Old Nassau," and thousands of voices took up the refrain, led by Henry M. Alexander, from the steps of Nassau Hall. Other college songs followed, after which Mr. Alexander proposed three cheers each for President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, the guests from foreign universities, Dr. Patton, Nassau Hall, Gov. Griggs, and Prof. West, all of which were given with a rousing good will.

A fine pyrotechnic display, containing several appropriate set pieces, completed the evening's programme, and the people were compelled to go away somewhat disappointed at not having been able to hear the President. During the entire evening Nassau Hall was brilliantly illuminated by thousands of electric lights, which outlined windows and towers, bringing the historic old building into strong relief against the sky.

THE ALUMNI DAY EXERCISES.

Graduates from Classes Ranging for Seventy Years Present.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—Alexander Hall was not near large enough to hold all those who desired to participate in the Alumni Day exercises held there this morning as a part of the Princeton sesqui-centennial celebration. The town was full of alumni. Graduates in almost every class of the last seventy years were present and appeared in the academic procession with which the day's ceremonies began.

The procession, headed by Gov. Griggs, President Patton, and Grand Marshal Prof. Libbey, formed at Marquand Chapel, and proceeded to Alexander Hall.

The procession was even more dignified and stately and spectacular than yesterday's because all the delegates had arrived and were in line, clad in their flowing robes of variegated colors.

The stately interior of Alexander Hall was a scene of surpassing grandeur. Here was the aged scholar with honors thick upon him; the gray-haired statesman; ministers of every denomination; professors from every important college and university of America; delegates from a score of foreign universities; alumni in every walk and station of life; the "grave old senior," the "stately junior," the "gay young sophomore," and the "verdant freshman"—such as were able to squeeze into the stray nooks and corners, for the visitors and delegates were first to be cared for, and nearly the entire undergraduate body were on the outside. Gov. Griggs, who is by the charter of the college the nominal President of the Board of Trustees, presided.

The Sesqui-Centennial Poem.

After a prelude by the orchestra, Gov. Griggs introduced the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who, as a representative of the Cliosophic Society, delivered the sesquicentennial poem, entitled "The Builders," as follows:

I.

Into the dust of the making of man
A spirit breathed when his life began,
Lifting him up from his low estate
With masterful passion, the wish to create.
Out of the dust of his making, man
Fashioned his works as the ages ran;

Palace, and temple, and tomb, and tower,—
Filling the world with the proof of his power.
The clay wherein God made him
Grew plastic and obeyed him;
The trees, high-arching o'er him,
Fell everywhere before him;
The hills in silence standing
Gave up, at his commanding,
Their ancient rock-foundations
To strengthen his creations;
And all the metals hidden
Came forth as they were bidden,
To help his high endeavor,
And build a house to last forever.

II.

The monuments of mortals
Are as the flower of the grass:
Through Time's dim portals
A voiceless, viewless wind doth pass;
And where it breathes, the brightest blooms decay,
The forests bend to earth more deeply day by day,
And man's great buildings slowly fade away.
One after one,
They pay to that dumb breath
The tribute of their death;
And are undone.
The towers incline to dust,
The massive girders rust,
The domes dissolve in air,
The pillars that upbear
The lofty arches crumble, stone by stone,
While man the builder looks about him in despair,
For all his works of pride are overthrown.

III.

A voice spake out of the sky:
"Set thy desires more high.
Thy buildings fade away
Because thou buildest clay.
Now make the fabric sure
With stones that shall endure.
Hewn from the spiritual rock,
The immortal towers of the soul
At Time's dissolving touch shall mock
And stand secure while eons roll."

IV.

Well did the wise in heart rejoice
To hear the secret summons of that Voice,
And patiently begin
The builder's work within;
Houses not made with hands,
Nor founded on the sands.
And thou, Revered Mother, at whose call
We come to keep thy joyous festival,
And celebrate,
With fitting state,
The glory of thy labors on the walls of Truth
Through seven-score years and ten of thine eternal youth—
A master-builder thou,
And on thy shining brow,
Like Cybele, in fadeless light dost wear
A diadem of turrets strong and fair.

V.

I see thee standing in a lonely land
But late and hardly won from solitude,
Unpopulous and rude—
On that far western shore I see thee stand,
Like some young prophet from a brighter strand,
While in thine eyes a radiant thought is born,
Enkindling all thy beauty like the morn,
And guiding to thy work a powerful hand.
Sealike the forest rolled in waves of green,
And few the lights that glimmered, leagues between.
High in the north, for fourscore years alone
Fair Harvard's earliest beacon-tower had shone;
Then Yale was lighted, and an answering ray
Flashed from the meadows by New-Haven Bay.
But deeper spread the forest, and more dark,
Where first Neshaminy received the spark
Of sacred learning to its fruit abode,
And nursed the holy fire until it glowed.
Thine was the courage, thine the larger look,
That raised yon taper from its humble nook;
Thine was the hope, and thine the stronger will
That built the beacon here on Princeton hill,
"New light!" men cried, and murmured that it came
From an unlicensed source with lawless flame;
It shone too free, for still the church and school
Must only shine according to their rule.
But Princeton answered, in her nobler mood,
"God made the light, and all the light is good.
There is no war between the old and new;
The conflict lies between the false and true.
The stars, that high in heaven their courses run,
In glory differ, but their light is one.
The beacons, gleaming o'er the sea of life,
Are rivals but in radiance, not in strife.
Shine on, ye sister-towers, across the night!
I, too, will build a lasting home for light."

VI.

Brave was that word of faith and bravely was it kept;
With never-wearying zeal that faltered not, nor slept,
She toiled to raise her tower, and while she firmly laid
The deep foundation walls, at all her toil she prayed.
And men who loved the truth because it made them free,
And men who saw the twofold Word of God agree,
Reading the book of nature and the sacred page
By the same inward ray that grows from age to age,
Were built like living stones that beacon to uplift,
And drawing light from Heaven gave to the world the gift.
Nor ever, while they searched the secrets of the earth,
Or traced the stream of life through mystery to its birth,
Nor ever, while they taught the lightning flash to bear
The message of man in silence through the air,
Fell from that home of light one false, perfidious ray
To blind the trusting heart, or lead the life astray.
But still while knowledge grew more luminous and broad
It lit the path of faith and showed the way to God.

VII.

Yet not for peace alone
Labor the builders.
Work that in peace has grown,
Swiftly is overthrown,
When from the darkening skies
Storm-clouds of wrath arise,
And through the cannons' crash,
War's deadly lightning flash
Smites and bewilders.
Ramparts of strength must frown
Round every placid town,
And city splendid;
All that our fathers wrought,
With true prophetic thought,
Must be defended.

VIII.

But who should raise protecting walls for thee
Thou young defenseless land of liberty?
Or who could build the fortress strong enough
Or stretch the mighty bulwark long enough
To hold thy far-extended coast
Against the overweening host
That took the open path across the sea,
And like a tempest poured
Their desolating horde,
To quench thy dawning light in gloom of tyranny?
Yet not unguarded thou wert found
When on thy shore with sullen sound
The blaring trumpets of an unjust King
Proclaimed invasion. From the insulted ground,
In freedom's desperate hour, there seemed to spring
Invisible walls for her defense;
Not trembling, like those battlements of stone
That fell in fear when Joshua's horns were blown;
But standing firmer growing still more dense,
With every new assault of alien insolence.
While cannon roared and flashed and roared again,
In sovereign pride the living rampart rose,
To meet the onset of imperious foes
With a long line of brave, unconquerable men.
This was thy fortress, well-defended land,
And on these walls, the patient, building hand
Of Princeton labored with the force of ten.
Her sons were foremost in the furious fight,
Her sons were firmest to uphold the right
In council chambers of the new-born State
And proved that he who would be free must first be great
Of heart, and high in thought, and strong
In purpose not to do or suffer wrong.
Such were the men, impregnable to fear,
Whose souls were framed and fashioned here;
And when war shook the land with threatening shock
The men of Princeton stood like muniments of rock.
Nor has the breath of Time
Dissolved that proud array
Of imperturbable strength:
For tho' the rocks decay,
And all the iron bands
Of earthly strongholds are unloosed at length
And buried deep in gray oblivion's sands,
The work that heroes' hands
Wrought in the light of freedom's natal day
Shall never fade away,
But lifts itself sublime
Into a lucid sphere,
Forever still and clear,
And far above the devastating breath of Time;
Preserving in the memory of the fathers' deed,
A never-failing fortress for their children's need.
There we confirm our hearts to-day, and there we read,
On many a stone the signature of fame,
The builders' mark, our Alma Mater's name.

IX.

Bear with us then a moment, if we turn
From all the present splendors of this place—
The lofty towers that like a dream have grown
Where once old Nassau Hall stood all alone—
Back to that ancient time, with hearts that burn
In filial reverence and pride, to trace
The glory of our Mother's best degree,
In that "high son of Liberty,"
Who like a granite block,
Riven from Scotland's rock,
Stood loyal here to keep Columbia free.
Born far away beyond the ocean's roar,
He found his fatherland upon this shore;
And every drop of ardent blood that ran
Through his great heart was true American.
He held no weak allegiance to a distant throne,
But made his new-found country's cause his own.
In peril and distress,
In toil and weariness,
When darkness overcast her
With shadows of disaster,
And voices of confusion
Proclaimed her hope delusion,
Robed in his preacher's gown,
He dared the danger down;
Like some old prophet chanting an inspired rune
Through freedom's councils rang the word of Witherspoon.
And thou, my country, write it on thy heart,
Thy sons are they who nobly take thy part;
Who dedicates his manhood at thy shrine,
Wherever born, is born a son of thine;
Foreign in name, but not in soul, they come
To find in thee their long-desired home;
Lovers of liberty and haters of disorder,
They shall be built in strength along thy border.
Ah, dream not that thy future foes
Will all be foreign-born!
Turn thy clear look of scorn
Upon the children who oppose
Their passions wild and policies of shame
To wreck the righteous splendor of thy name;
Unthought and overconfident they rise,
With folly on their tongues and envy in their eyes.
Strong to destroy but powerless to create
And ignorant of all that made our fathers great;
Their hands would take away thy golden crown,
And shake the pillars of thy freedom down
In Anarchy's ocean, dark and desolate.
O should that storm descend,
What fortress shall defend
The land our fathers wrought for,
The liberties they fought for?
What bulwark shall secure
Her shrines of law, and keep her founts of justice pure?
Then, ah then,
As in the olden days,
The builders must upraise
A rampart of indomitable men.
Once again,
Dear mother, if thy heart and hand be true,
There will be building work for thee to do;
Yea, more than once again,
Thou shalt win lasting praise,
And never-dying honor shall be thine,
For setting many stones in that illustrious line,
To stand unshaken in the swirling strife,
And guard their country's honor as her life.

X.

Softly, my harp, and let me lay the touch
Of silence on these rudely clanging strings;
For he who sings
Even of noble conflicts overmuch,
Loses the inward sense of better things;
And he who makes a boast
Of knowledge, darkens that which counts the most,
The insight of a wise humility
That reverently adores What none can see.
The glory of our life below
Comes not from what we do, or what we know,
But dwells for evermore in what we are.
There is an architecture grander far
Than all the fortresses of war
More inextinguishably bright
Than learning's lonely towers of light.
Framing its walls of faith and hope and love
In deathless souls of men, it lifts above
The frailty of our earthly home
And everlasting dome;
The sanctuary of the human host,
The living temple of the Holy Ghost.

XI.

If music led the builders long ago,
When Arthur planned the halls of Camelot,
And made the mystic city swiftly grow,
Like some strange flower in that forsaken spot;
What sweeter music shall we bring,
To weave a harmony divine
Of prayer and holy thought,
Into the labors of this loftier shrine.
This consecrated hill,
Where through so many a year,
Our Mother's faithful hand hath wrought,
With toil serene and still,
And heavenly hope, to rear
The eternal dwelling of the Only King?
Here let no martial trumpets blow,
Nor instruments of pride proclaim
The loud exultant notes of fame;
But let the chords be clear and low,
And let the anthem deeper grow,
And let it move more solemnly and slow,
Like that which came
From angels' lips when first they hymned their Maker's name:
For only such an ode
Can seal the harmony
Of that deep masonry
Wherein the soul of man is framed for God's abode

XII.

O Thou whose boundless love bestows
The joy of life, the hope of heaven;
Thou whose unchartered mercy flows
O'er all the blessings Thou has given;
Thou by whose light alone we see;
Thou by whose truth our souls, set free,
Are made imperishably strong;
Hear Thou the solemn music of our song.

Grant us the knowledge that we need
To solve the questions of the mind;
Light Thou our candle while we read,
And keep our hearts from going blind;
Enlarge our vision to behold
The wonders Thou hast wrought of old;
Reveal Thyself in every law,
And gild the towers of truth with holy awe.

Be Thou our strength when war's wild gust
Rages around us, loud and fierce;
Confirm our souls and let our trust
Be like a wall that none can pierce;
Give us the courage that prevails,
The steady faith that never fails,
And help us stand in every fight
Firm as a fortress to defend the right.

O God, make of us what Thou wilt;
Guide Thou the labor of our hand;
Let all our work be surely built
As Thou, the Architect, hast planned;
But whatsoe'er Thy power shall make
Of these frail lives, do not forsake
Thy dwelling. Let Thy presence rest
Forever in the temple of our breast.

ORATION BY PROF. WILSON.

Sketch of Princeton's Great Services to the Nation.

PRINCETON, Oct. 21.—After an interlude by the orchestra, the Governor introduced Prof. Woodrow Wilson, who represented the American Whig Society, delivering the sesquicentennial oration, on the subject, "Princeton in the Nation's Service."

He gave a sketch of the history of the college during the early days of its existence and spoke of the statesmen who were graduates of the institution in the early days of the Nation. He continued:

"Nothing is easier than to falsify the past; lifeless instruction will do it. If you rob it of vitality, stiffen it with pedantry, sophisticate it with argument, chill it with unsympathetic comment, you render it as dead as any academic exercise. The safest way in all ordinary seasons is to let it speak for itself; resort to its records, listen to its poets and to its masters in the humbler art of prose. Your real and proper object, after all, is not to expound, but to realize it, consort with it, and make your spirit kin with it, so that you may never shake the sense of obligation off. In short, I believe that the catholic study of the world's literature as a record of spirit is the right preparation for leadership in the world's affairs, if you undertake it like a man and not like a pedant."

The Duty of a College.

It is plain that it is the duty of an institution of learning set in the midst of a free population and amidst signs of social change, not merely to implant a sense of duty, but to illuminate duty by every lesson that can be drawn out of the past. It is not a dogmatic process. I know of no book in which the lessons of the past are set down. I do not know of any man whom the world could trust to write such a book. But it somewhere comes about that the man who has traveled in the realms of thought brings lessons home with him which make him grave and wise beyond his fellows, and thoughtful with the thoughtfulness of a true man of the world.

This it seems to me, is the real, the prevalent argument for holding every man we can to the intimate study of the ancient classics. All literature that has lasted has this claim upon us: that it is not dead, but we cannot be quite so sure of any as we are of the ancient literature that still lives, because none has lived so long. It holds a sort of leadership in the aristocracy of natural selection.

Read it, moreover, and you shall find another proof of vitality in it, more significant still. You shall recognize its thoughts, and even its fancies, as your long-time familiars—shall recognize them as the thoughts that have begotten a vast deal of your own literature. It is the general air of the world a man gets when he reads the classics, the thinking which depends upon no time but only upon human nature, which seems full of the voices of the human spirit, quick with the power which moves ever upon the face of affairs. "What Plato has thought he may think; what a saint has felt, he may feel; what at any time has befallen any man he can understand."

Study of History and Politics.

I believe, of course, that there is another way of preparing young men to be wise. I need not tell you that I believe in the full, explicit instruction in history and in politics, in the experiences of peoples and the fortunes of governments, in the whole story of what men have attempted and what they have accomplished through all the changes both of form and purpose in their organization of their common life. Many minds will receive and heed this systematic instruction while they have no ears for the voice that is in the printed page of literature.

Do you wonder, then, that I ask for the old drill, the old memory of times gone by, the old schooling in precedent and tradition, the old keeping of faith with the past, as a preparation for leadership in days of social change? We have not given science too big a place in our education; but we have made a perilous mistake in giving it too great a preponderance in method and every other branch of study. We must make the humanities human again; must recall what manner of men we are; must turn back once more to the region of practical ideals.

The Spirit of Service.

Of course, when all is said, it is not learning, but the spirit of service, that will give a college place in the public annals of the Nation. It is indispensable, it seems to me, if it is to do its right service, that the air of affairs should be admitted to all its classrooms. I do not mean the air of party politics, but the air of the world's transactions, the consciousness of the solidarity of the race, the sense of the duty of man toward man, of the presence of men in every problem, of the significance of truth for guidance as well as for knowledge, of the potency of ideas, of the promise and the hope that shine in the face of all knowledge. There is laid upon us the compulsion of the National life. We dare not keep aloof and closet ourselves while a nation comes to its maturity. The days of glad expansion are gone, our life grows tense and difficult; our resource for the future lies in careful thought, Providence, and a wise economy; and the school must be of the Nation. I have had sight of the perfect place of learning in my thought, a free place, and a various, where no man could be and not know with how great a destiny knowledge had come into the world—itself a little world; but not perplexed, living with a singleness of aim not known without; the home of sagacious men, hard-headed, and with a will to know, debaters of the world's questions every day and used to the rough ways of democracy; and yet a place removed—calm science seated there, recluse, ascetic, like a nun, not knowing that the world passes, not caring, if the truth but come in answer to her prayer; and Literature, walking within her open doors in quiet chambers with men of olden time, storied walls about her, and calm voices infinitely sweet; here "magic casements, opening on the foam of perilous seas, in fairy lands forlorn," to which you may withdraw and use your youth for pleasure; there windows open straight upon the street, where many stand and talk, intent upon the world of men and business. A place where ideals are kept in heart in an air they can breathe; but no fool's paradise. A place where to hear the truth about the past and hold debate about the affairs of the present, with knowledge and without passion; like the world in having all men's life at heart, a place for men and all that concerns them; but unlike the world in its self-possession, its thorough way of talk, its care to know more than the moment brings to light; slow to take excitement, its air pure and wholesome with a breath of faith; every eye within it bright in the clear day and quick to look toward heaven for the confirmation of its hope. Who shall show us the way to this place?

A Memorial Tablet Unveiled.

At 2 P. M. a memorial tablet was unveiled by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of New-Jersey. The tablet was placed on the front entrance to Nassau Hall. Addresses of presentation and acceptance were made and the Hon. J. L. Cadwalader of New-York City delivered a short address. The tablet contained these words:

> This building, erected in 1756 by the College of New-Jersey, and named Nassau Hall, in honor of King William III., was seized by British forces for military purposes in 1776, and retaken by the American Army, January 3, 1777.
>
> Here met, from June 30, 1783, until Nov. 4, 1783, the Continental Congress, and here, Aug. 26, 1783, General Washington received the grateful acknowledgments of the Congress for his services in establishing the freedom and independence of the United States of America.
>
> [Seal.]
>
> Erected October 21, 1896, by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New-Jersey.

There were many class reunions in the afternoon and many private luncheons and dinners.

Ten Pickpockets Arrested.

PRINCETON, Oct. 21.—Ten of the most expert pickpockets of New-York City were arrested here this afternoon and will be held as prisoners until the celebration is ended. The men were spotted as they boarded a Pennsylvania Railroad train in Jersey City. The detective who recognized them telegraphed to the police of this place, and there were a number of officers on hand when the train arrived. The detective came on the same train and pointed them out. The arrests were made by Detectives Allen and McNally.

SHANLEY WAS ACQUITTED.

Jurors Celebrate the Occasion by Drinking with Him.

"I think we should have something to drink with Shanley," said one of the jurors who had just acquitted the east side saloon keeper of the murder of Edward Donegan on leaving the Criminal Court House last night.

Shanley, most of the jurors, the court officers, and his counsel then went to a saloon on Elm Street and lined up against the bar. Shanley took whisky. The jurors clinked glasses with his and congratulated him. Several rounds were had.

The news that the man acquitted of murder was in the place spread about the neighborhood, and a big crowd collected. They nearly broke in the windows trying to see him. The jollification continued for some time.

Shanley kept a saloon at Avenue B and Fourteenth Street. On March 15 last he shot and killed Edward Donegan, a patron. A row took place over payment for some drinks. Donegan was ordered out of the place by Mrs. Shanley, the saloon keeper's wife. As he passed out of the door he called Mrs. Shanley a vile name. Shanley followed, and a short time afterward fired the shot that killed Donegan.

The defense was that Donegan was a dangerous character, and that the shooting was done in self-defense.

Most of yesterday was taken up in the addresses of Lawyer Charles W. Brooke for the accused man, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the people.

The jury went out at 6:30 o'clock, and at 10 brought in its verdict.

BOGUS PASSES BEING SOLD.

Spurious Money and Orders for Seats Presented at the Theatres.

Numerous complaints have been made lately to police authorities that counterfeit silver dollars were being circulated through the Tenderloin. Theatrical managers and storekeepers have been badly victimized during the past three days by strangers, who have been doing a lively trade in counterfeit money. Forged passes and bad dollars have been so prevalent that many of the theatrical managers have concluded to hire private detectives, although a policeman is stationed nightly in the lobby of each theatre. Treasurer Hauser of the Herald Square Theatre has had counterfeit dollars tendered to him on three occasions this week, and several attempts have been made to pass counterfeit coin at Weber and Fields's Music Hall.

On Tuesday night a respectably dressed man presented a forged pass for two seats at the box office of the Olympia Music Hall. He said he had bought it in good faith from a ticket scalper at 509 Sixth Avenue, and it was traced back to another scalper, named Kain, of Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. Kain admitted having sold the pass, and as he could not tell where he had secured it, he was placed under arrest, and will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

BOURKE COCKRAN NOT WELL.

Kept to His Berth and Did Not Appear at Way Stations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Twenty-five hundred persons gathered at the Big Four station this afternoon to see and hear W. Bourke Cockran, who was on his way from Cleveland to Cincinnati.

When the train pulled in, Judge Miller climbed on to the rear end of Mr. Cockran's private car, intending to introduce him. Instead a traveling companion appeared and stated that Mr. Cockran was unwell, had a sore throat, and could not appear. The crowd cheered and yelled in vain for five minutes. It was stated that Mr. Cockran must take the best care of himself or a physical breakdown might occur. There were similar demonstrations all the way from Cleveland to Cincinnati, but Mr. Cockran on the advice of a physician kept to his berth and out of sight.

Mr. Cockran spoke to-night in Cincinnati.

Took Paris Green in His Beer.

James Finnegan, a waiter, who lives at 289 West Thirty-fourth Street, attempted suicide in a saloon at Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue last night by taking paris green in a glass of beer. The bartender noticed that he put some powder in the glass and called a policeman. The man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and a stomach pump used. He will probably recover. Finnegan was out of money and his wife was ill.

Miss Frances Bronson Disappears.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Miss Frances Bronson disappeared last evening and no trace of her had been obtained up to a late hour this evening. Miss Bronson is well known in society here. She lived with Mrs. Jennings on South First Avenue, near Sixth Street.

BRYAN NEARLY IN A RIOT

HUNDREDS OF PARTISANS AT MUNCIE, IND., HAD CLUBS.

W. D. Bynum Was to Speak Later in the Day and Party Feeling Was Intense—Thousands of Orange Badges Were Worn—6,000 Silver Men Cheered the Candidate—Mr. Bryan Addresses Great Assemblages Elsewhere.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Oct. 21.—Mr. Bryan began his campaign in Indiana to-day. He had made his last speech at 1 A. M. at Tiffin, Ohio, and retired. He was awakened at 2.30 A. M. at Tipton by a crowd with a brass band. His first speeches in Indiana were at Richmond to crowds of 7,000 and 4,000 persons.

Mr. Bryan addressed 2,000 persons at Cambridge City, from 12,000 to 15,000 at Rushville, and 4,000 or 5,000 at New-Castle.

Party feeling ran high in Muncie. W. D. Bynum was to speak later in the day, and friends of the gold leader had distributed thousands of orange-colored badges, with McKinley and Hobart on them. Mr. Bryan's adherents, 6,000, gathered at the baseball park. Trouble was feared, and hundreds of men on both sides had clubs.

A howling crowd of Bryan enthusiasts followed close behind the candidate's four-in-hand as it was driven through the streets, followed by another contingent for McKinley. But though the yellow was predominant on the streets, the 6,000 people at the Ball Park left no doubt as to their sympathies by the inscriptions they bore and by their hearty shouts. A solid mass, every man having the name of Bryan pinned to his hat, faced the nominee as he began his address, and cheered him furiously. There was no general fight, as had been expected.

Mr. Bryan passed on to Anderson and spoke to 2,500, and to smaller crowds at Alexandria, Summitville, and Fairmount. At 6:30 he addressed 8,000 at Marion, and an hour afterward spoke to a crowd in this city.

M'KINLEY SEES OLD FRIENDS.

Neighbors from His Township and 9,000 Others Visit Him.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Major McKinley to-day received three large delegations numbering in the aggregate about 9,000 persons and several small delegations which took their share of time, attention, and speeches.

The day was called Illinois day, and there were many trainloads of visitors from that State. Some of them arrived as early as 5 o'clock in the morning. Among the first to arrive were those from Springfield, who wore badges on which were the words "Pilgrims from the home of Lincoln to the home of McKinley."

The oratory to which Major McKinley listened to-day was of a higher order than that usually addressed to him, and while there were large numbers of farmers and workingmen among the visitors, there were, too, an unusually large number of men who bore the stamp of successful urban life.

Though it was Illinois day, the citizens of the famous old Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio—the district of Wade, Giddings, and Garfield—had selected it as a fitting time to pay their respects to Major McKinley, and they, with Col. D. H. Poor's superb McKinley regiment of Cleveland, outnumbered the visitors from the more distant States.

For the first time in the campaign here glee clubs made a distinct impression upon the throngs of visitors, and campaign songs were potent enough to sway a vast audience. The Weber Quartet of Chicago was loudly and repeatedly encored when it sang the Ohio and Illinois State songs.

Major McKinley received a call from the members of the McKinley Club of Towellville and a large party of friends from Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio. This delegation, made up of nearly 300 persons, received a cordial welcome from the candidate. It was in Poland township that Major McKinley spent the greater part of his boyhood and from which he went as a soldier to serve his country.

Major McKinley was in excellent form to-day, and his voice, notwithstanding the fact that a sharp, cold wind was blowing, and that he had to address people on all sides of him, was clear, far-reaching, and effective. The weather was clear and bright, but cold.

A Berlin artist, Fedor Encke, has painted altogether the best portrait that has been made of Mrs. McKinley. It was painted at the instance of Mrs. Belamy Storer of Cincinnati, who made a present of it to Mrs. McKinley. The work is exquisitely done in oil, and the execution is so delicate and the attention to detail so careful that the resultant effect is that of the finest miniature painting on porcelain.

Major McKinley is delighted with the picture.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON BOLTS.

He Will Not Vote for Bryan, Altgeld, and Silver.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—William R. Morrison, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has bolted Altgeld and come out for sound money. A letter from Mr. Morrison is in the hands of Chairman Williamson and Secretary Spangler at the State Sound-Money Democratic Headquarters. It is a "flat footed" declaration against free silver, William J. Bryan, and the administration of John P. Altgeld.

Up to the present time Mr. Morrison has maintained a silence on the political issues. It has been known that there was a personal enmity between himself and Gov. Altgeld, but he was supposed to lean in his sympathies toward free silver.

The financial plank of the Chicago platform, the attack on the Supreme Court, and all the appeals to sectionalism are denounced in Mr. Morrison's letter, and Altgeld's administration is savagely scored.

Mr. Morrison's declaration in favor of the gold standard, and against Altgeld, is regarded as one of the most important incidents in the State campaign.

Immigrant Passenger Service.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Chairman Caldwell and members of the Advisory Committee of the Immigrant Clearing House of the Western Passenger Association left for New-York last evening to have conferences with Vice President Stubbs and Assistant General Traffic Manager Hawley of the Southern Pacific, and with the representatives of the European steamship lines and the Eastern trunk lines with a view of adjusting the present immigrant rate complications. The meeting with the representatives of the Southern Pacific will be held on Thursday, and that with the representatives of the steamship lines and the Eastern trunk lines next Monday. A strong effort will be made to induce the steamship lines to dispense with the services of the First Ward immigrant agents at New-York, who now act as middlemen between them and the railroads.

Soldiers' Monument Dedicated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A beautifully polished marble and granite monument was to-day dedicated in the National Cemetery at Arlington. It bore the inscription: "Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Originally Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry. Erected A. D. 1896 by the State of Connecticut. Defenses of Washington, 1862-1865." The formal presentation of the monument was made on behalf of the State of Connecticut by W. E. Disbrow, Quartermaster General of that State.

KINDERGARTEN IDEA GAINS.

In Brooklyn There Are a Score of Such Schools for Children.

"Free kindergarten work is a question of political economy," William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, has said. "Formation is better than reformation. Prevention is better than cure. Give me the child and the State shall have the man."

The quotation has become a sort of motto expressing the scope and purpose of the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Association, organized in 1891, and now embracing a score of flourishing schools. In a directory of the association may be found the following kindergartens: The Woman's Club, Memorial Industrial, The Vanderbilt, The Physicians, The Lotus, The Home, The Bethel, The Asacog, The Catherine Tilney, The Willow, The Bedford, The Slocum Memorial, and others of minor importance. Some of the most prominent residents of Brooklyn have become identified with the work of educating the young by this method. Among the life members of the organization are R. R. Bowker, George Foster Peabody, Henry W. Maxwell, Alexander M. White, Mark Hoyt, J. Rogers Maxwell, Henry Sanger Snow, William G. Low, Charles A. Schieren, W. A. Putnam, Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mrs. Clara K. Slocum, Mrs. Frank L. Babbott, Frank L. Babbott, Jr., Miss Mary R. Babbott, Edward M. Shepard, Frederick B. Pratt, Seth Low, and an anonymous "Friend of Children," who gave $100.

The kindergarten has become so well understood as a system of education that a catalogue of its progressive courses is hardly necessary to prove its merits. Miss Caroline B. Le Row, a kindergartner of more than Brooklyn fame, has defined the kindergarten as simply scientific education and philanthropy, based upon the assumption that the proper teaching of children will largely prevent the need of charity or correction for men and women. It supposes that scientific education is the only form of satisfactory and permanent social improvement.

There is no mystery in the method. Every parent sees all that Froebel saw when the chilren cried for "something to play with," just as they are crying yet. Their infantile wants must have worried this German philosopher very, very much. He patiently studied out an advantage of the child's observation, curiosity, desire for employment, interest in construction, love of companionship, sense of sympathy, appreciation of rhythm, melody, and beauty. And thousands of mothers have since called him blessed.

Froebel provided his little friends with gifts and games and occupations that unconsciously educate all their senses. These amusements train the eye for form, proportion, and color; give delicacy and accuracy of touch; develop originality, imagination, and ingenuity. They cultivate a sense of the beautiful, quicken and broaden the faculties of observation, comparison, and deduction; sharpen the perception, ripen the judgment, and prepare the way for the primary, grammar, and high school, the college and the university.

Froebel believed that the first seven years of the child's life are the decisive period and therefore the most important of his whole existence.

And here are the opinions of a few thinkers of to-day:

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie.—"The kindergarten develops the thought of unity, of humanity, and imagination. The greatest ages of the world are those when imagination ruled, and that is the children's realm. Let the parents meet their children there. They don't know what a joy is coming to them when they study the little child."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.—"Industrial ignorance is the mother of idleness, the grandmother of destitution, the great-grandmother of Socialism and Nihilistic discontent. So far as the battle of life is concerned, to train children's ideas without training their fingers is like putting a regiment through musket drill; it is healthy discipline and affords pleasant dress parade, but will avail little before the enemy, unless, with all other acquirements, they have learned to shoot."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford.—"Great principles cannot be stated in a few minutes, or understood in a few hours. The Kindergarten puts play in the right place, and that is one great reason why we should make it welcome. Men are going to destruction every day, failing all through the community, simply because they have never learned to play. They eat dinners, tell stories, smoke cigars, putting their nerves and digestion all out of order, and think they've had a good time because they've never learned how to have any better one. If these men could be happy with nature in the woods and the meadows, they would have sounder hearts and truer characters; they would be better men and better fathers."

The Rev. Howard S. Bliss.—"Froebel's idea is so simple as to be almost illusive. The reason why Froebel has an everlasting place is because he saw the fundamental and eternal in the simple. The whole idea is expressed in the word 'Kindergarten.' He patiently, persistently, and lovingly strove to find what was in the child. He was a revolutionist in education. Kindergartners hold the places of the greatest privilege and power. To them is given even a greater responsibility than that of the mother. The work is a glorious opportunity; it reaches out into every department of life; it will revolutize our life, and the time will come when it will be considered a blunder and a crime to appoint to a school board any one who is not intelligently and sympathetically interested in Kindergarten methods."

Murder in the Second Degree.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Edward Rogers was found guilty of murder in the second degree this afternoon after the jury had been out for four hours and a half. He was immediately sentenced to imprisonment for life. His counsel notified the court that an appeal to the Supreme Court would be made. The crime for which Rogers was on trial was the murder of Timothy Parmalee of Cobalt Feb. 26.

Mother and Mother-in-Law Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The mother of William L. Grey, a leather dealer at 201 Lake Street, died, aged eighty-five, in Buffalo, N. Y., to-day, at almost the same hour that his wife's mother passed away in the same city. Hardly had the message been delivered to Mr. Grey announcing his mother's death, when another was received announcing the death of his wife's mother, aged seventy-nine.

Asks $25,000 for a Broken Promise.

NEWARK, Oct. 21.—Miss Florence M. Gormley, a young woman living with her parents in 10 Fillmore Street, has sued J. D. Smith, engaged in the glass business, for $25,000, alleging that he had promised to marry her. His wedding to another girl took place Sept. 22.

A Sugar Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The Union Sugar Refining Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, with its main office at Camden, was incorporated to-day.

A Mistake the Populists Made.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

A queer story comes from Wayne County to the effect that a candidate whom the Populists supposed to be of their own political faith, and whom they elected to office, turns out to be a Democrat. It must be that the Wayne County Populists are very lax in their party discipline of late. Only a few years ago every candidate was required to "measure up to a yardstick," and those who declined to submit to the measuring process were ruthlessly turned down. Meantime, it is to be hoped that the Democrat did not secure his office through false pretenses.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois.

From The New-Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

Altgeld, according to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has been called everything from an Anarchist to a statesman. His Cooper Union speech leaves no doubt in Eastern minds as to which category he belongs.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

POPULISTS BREAKING UP

DECIDE IN GEORGIA TO WITHDRAW THEIR ELECTORS.

Their Quarrel with Democrats Has Made Them Angry—Dr. Felton, Elector at Large, Resigns, and Says He Will Vote for McKinley—Many Others Expected to Do the Same—Watson Continues to Run and Says the Electors Must, Too.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—Dr. Felton, a Populist Elector at Large, announced his resignation to-night, and he declared that it is his purpose to vote for Mr. McKinley. The definite announcement is also made that the Populists have decided to withdraw their Electoral ticket in Georgia, and the semi-official statement goes with this that the majority of Populists in Georgia will vote for McKinley.

These are the results of the negotiations that were broken off so abruptly yesterday by the Democratic State Committee. The Populists are angry. Mr. Watson went to Birmingham, where he spoke to-night. Before he left he declared, as his final decision, that he would not come off the ticket.

The apparent conflict between his decision and that of the special committee of the Populist Executive Committee to take down their Electoral ticket, is not easily explained. He has just wired from Birmingham that the Electors must stick. Two of the Populist Congressional nominees, Col. W. L. Peek and Col. Thomas Winn, are authority for the statement that they are to be taken down.

Apparently the Populists do not know "where they are at." It is the belief here that they will pull down their Electoral ticket and the leaders will make a rush to get under the McKinley cover. Whether they will succeed in making the rank and file of the party follow them cannot be determined in advance.

WATSON ATTACKS SEWALL.

Indignantly Spurns the Suggestion that He Shall Withdraw.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—"Tom" Watson paid particular attention to Senators Gorman and Hill and Mr. Sewall of Maine in a speech he made at Birmingham to-night. Speaking of Sewall, he said:

"When they say to you, 'Take down this Southern man, blood of your blood, bone of your bone, whose every aspiration is for the Southland; when they ask you to lay me dying in the dust and let this plutocrat of the East wipe his feet on my neck, do you want him to do this?

"Before I would suffer my party to expire by this political trick I would die the death of a dog.

"I am in the fight, and I am going to stay there. My word of honor is out, and no threats will make me hurl the flag of my party. If I were to come down my people will go further away. They will either stay at home or vote for McKinley. If I were to come down, my friends would feel that their party had been deceived and Mr. Bryan's campaign would collapse in Oregon and North Dakota.

"The Chairman of the Democratic Party in Oregon wired me when it was noised abroad that I was going to come off the ticket not to do so, as they would have no time to put out another ticket, and my coming off would give that State to McKinley; my coming down would also throw both Illinois and Indiana to McKinley."

Watson said Hill and Gorman were faithful to the Democratic Party only that they might be in the better position to keep it from fulfilling the pledges it had made.

Watson spoke to 2,000 persons. In answer to a query he said he was in the race to the finish. His excoriation of Sewall was terrific in violence, but seemed to please the audience, which gave vehement applause.

KOLB ON THE RACK.

Populists Making It "Warm" for Him in His Meetings.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—While R. F. Kolb, twice the Populist candidate for Governor, who recently has forsaken Watson for Sewall, was making a Democratic speech at Columbiana yesterday, he was asked by Dr. G. B. Crowe, Populist nominee for Congress in the Ninth District, if he had not received $550 from Mark Hanna, at Cleveland, Ohio, to aid McKinley to secure the delegation from Alabama to the Republican National Convention.

Capt. Kolb's reply was that he had received $500 for that purpose and that the money had been used to that end.

G. B. Dean, Chairman of the State Populists Party, then asked Kolb if he believed there was any substance in the reason he had given for going over to Sewall, which was that the success of the Bryan and Sewall ticket was the only hope for silver in Alabama. Mr. Dean asked Kolb if he did not think the Democrats in Alabama would count Bryan and Sewall in anyway.

Kolb's reply was that if necessary he believed in counting in Bryan and Sewall, especially since he felt convinced that a majority of the people of Alabama desired the election of Bryan and Sewall.

Yesterday's questions were put in accordance with the expressed intention of the "Middle of the Road" Populists to follow Kolb from stump to stump and "twit" him for his desertion of Watson. Dr. Crowe and others say they are going to make it "warm" for Capt. Kolb.

SPOILING BRYAN'S EFFECTS.

Republican Speakers Preceding Him All Over the West.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—One campaign move of Chairman Hanna and his shrewd allies has resulted in all kinds of sorrow for William J. Bryan. This consists in preparing the way before the Boy Orator of the Platte, by means of a horde of speakers, who go just ahead of

DUKE OF ABERCORN WON

AN EASY VICTORY IN THE MORRIS PARK STEEPLECHASE.

Both the Hurdle Races Brought About Good Contests and Close Finishes —Horses Fell in Two of the Races and One Ran Away in a Flat Race —Jockey Rowan Had a Bad Fall from Trillion in the Steeplechase.

The New-York Steeplechase Association wound up its meeting at Morris Park yesterday with a programme made up of two hurdle races, two flat races, and a steeplechase over the four-mile course. All but the latter were good races. The steeplechase was a farce.

First was a run for the hurdlers at two miles and a half, the longest route they have been asked to take this year. Phoebus was the favorite for it, and, opening up a good lead on the field, was so far in front that it seemed certain that he would win. But he tired at the end of two miles, and McKee, who had been running easily in fourth place, caught him at next to the last hurdle. Phoebus gained a bit, but McKee again caught him at the last jump, and, having a bit the most speed on the flat, beat him home by two lengths. Pilfarer fell at the foot of the hill on the second trip around, but neither horse nor rider was injured.

Midgley was not able to forgive from twenty-two to forty-eight pounds to the field that started against him in the hurdle race at a mile and a half. He made a game fight against Flushing, however, but tired so badly at the end, when he was wobbling all over the track, that Flushing beat him home by a half length. The pair had run closely together all through the run, and took the last two hurdles at about the same instant, making a very pretty race of it all through.

In the steeplechase Duke of Abercorn led all the way. Trillion chasing him closely twice around the course, but coming to grief at a hurdle on the top of the hill at the water tower. His rider, Rowen, got a bad tumble and a severe shaking up. He was picked up insensible and bleeding from the mouth. His injuries consisted of a broken rib and the puncture of a lung. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

After Trillion's fall, Decapod went into second place and went the full course, getting the second money. Gonfalon fell at, next to the last jump, but he was caught, and Barry, remounting, rode him out to the end for the third money. Spot, the other starter, had enough of it after going around the course once. He bolted, and was withdrawn.

In the flat races, Divide and Trayline, both two-year-olds, easily disposed of the favorite, Doggett, in a run of a mile, and Takanassee easily defeated a big field of two-year-olds in a run of five and a half furlongs. In the latter race Rifler threw his jockey, "Mike" Bergen, jumped a fence, and when last seen was heading for the woods of old Westchester.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Purse $1,000, of which $225 to second and $125 to third. Two miles and a half, over ten hurdles. Time—4:50.

1—McKee, Shields & Co.'s br. g., 4 years, by Tremont-Sequence, 166 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Dunlap)
2—Phoebus, E. L. Smith's b. g., 4, 150, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Brazil)
3—San Joaquin, J. M. Crosby's b. g., aged, 148, 4 to 1.....(Veach)

Won by two lengths; 20 lengths between second and third.

St. Luke, aged, 142, 3 to 1, (Chandler,) also ran. Pilferer, 3, 130, 20 to 1, (Rowan,) fell.

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:47.

1—Flushing, J. Corbett's ch. g., 5 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Eloise, 157 pounds, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Slack)
2—Midgley, J. E. McDonald's ch. g., 4, 167, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Mara)
3—April Fool, T. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. g., 4, 145, 3 to 1.....(Brazil)

Won by a half length; ten lengths between second and third.

Red Hood, aged, 156, 7 to 1, (M. Lynch;) Rey del Mar, 6, 150, 6 to 1, (Chandler;) Southerne, aged, 146, 7 to 1, (Dunlap,) and Hustler, aged, 137, 40 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—On the flat; high weight handicap, for all ages; purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44.

1—Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 2 years, by Rossington-Unite, 124 pounds, 16 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
2—Trayline, A. M. Hunter's b. f., 2, 117, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Griffin)
3—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 4, 138, 7 to 10.....(Doggett)

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

Eloroy, 6, 130, 4 to 1, (McCafferty;) Navahoe, 4, 130, 30 to 1, (Healy,) and Lantern, 5, 116, 50 to 1, (Babee, also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—On the flat, for two-year-olds; selling; purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.

1—Takanassee, Kensico Stable's ch. f., by Iroquois-Babee, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 112, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Rollins, Oneck Stable's br. g., 109, 6 to 1.....(Griffin)

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Billali, 109, 10 to 1, (Nutt;) Trayant, 109, 12 to 1, (Powers;) Leedsville, 112, 8 to 1, (Hill;) Arabian, 117, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Newsgatherer, 109, 5 to 1, (Hamilton;) Florida, 109, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Hurl, 109, 20 to 1, (Healy;) Kentucky Belle, 109, 12 to 1, (Hirsh,) and Valorous, 109, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; purse $1,200, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Four miles. Time—8:25.

1—Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., 6 years, by Duke of Magenta-Lady Lumley, 7 to 10 and out.....(Veach)
2—Decapod, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6, 148, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Chandler)
3—Glenfallon, W. P. Ricketson's b. g., aged, 153, 10 to 1.....(Barry)

Won by a sixteenth of a mile; an eighth of a mile between second and third.

Trillion, 5, 137, 4 to 5, (Rowen,) fell. Spot, aged, 143, 15 to 1, (Wilson,) refused, and did not go the course.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds. The Withers mile. Laurelton, 115 pounds; Bonhomme, South Africa, Bea imont, Pharisee, and Glover Vendig, 112 each; Miss Celestina and Lida Woodland, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Eclipse Course. Arbuckle, 115 pounds; Arabian, 110; Xmas, 109; Passover, 108; Ross O., 107; Flying Squadron and Euphemia L., 102 each; Mohawk Prince, 97; Fratello, 95; Iroquois, Spinning Wheel, Fleur de Luce, Olivia L., Dr. Jim, Break o' Day, and Maud Adams, 92 each.

THIRD RACE.—Rancocas Stakes, for two-year-olds. Winged Foot, 119 pounds; The Friar, 118; Challenger, Typhoon II., and Storm King, 112 each; Hi Daddy, Princess Flavia, and Sunny Slope, 109 each; Azure, 106; Ben Ronald and Rhodesia, 103 each; Bannock, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Ramapo Stakes. The Withers mile. The Winner, 126 pounds; Merry Prince, 121; Dr. Grimes, 117; Muskasonge, 113; Ramiro, 111; Volley, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Gotham, 122 pounds; Eclipse and Septour, 110 each; The Swell, 108; Roundsman, 107; Premier, 103; Aurelian, 102; Howard Mann and Lady Diamond, 101 each; Cromwell, 99; Tinge, 96; Handspun and Brisk, 93 each; Runaway, 85; Flame, 78; Emotional, 73.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; handicap. Sir Walter, 122 pounds; Deerslayer, 112; Maurice, 109; Brandywine, 107; Havoc, 105; Sir Dixon, Jr., 93; Argentina, 90.

FAIR PRICES FOR TROTTERS.

More than Seven Thousand Dollars Realized at the Parkville Sale.

The sale of trotting horses at Parkville, L. I., was continued yesterday, and the prices paid were much better than yesterday. Forty-nine head were disposed of for $7,060, an average of $144 each.

The star of the sale was the bay mare Edith Rose, by Baron Rose. She has a record of 2:24, and, after some lively bidding, was knocked down to J. Butler for $770. Those that brought $200 and over were:

PROPERTY OF JOHN H. SHULTS.

Edith Rose, 2:24, b. m., 1891, by Baron Rose-Edith R., by Monaco; J. Butler.....$770
Omega, 2:16½, ro. m., 1887, by Walker Morrell-May Bell, by Joe Bell; J. J. Fields.....300
Lady Sherman, ch. m., 1888, by Alcantara-Dolly Pomeroy, by Highland Gray; J. Schlesinger.....300
Guy Thistle, blk. c., 1896, by Thistle-Lillian Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; Brooklawn Stock Farm.....205
Lester G., blk. g., 1892, by Alcantara-Mayflower, by Victor von Bismarck; W. Miller.....460
Simpson, b. g., 1892, by Abdallah Wilkes-Strabo, by Knickerbocker; C. F. Pigge.....335
Mahdi King, ch. g., 1892, by El Mahdi-Tansy, by Mambrino King; A. Abrahams.....235
Algonac, ch. g., 1891, by Almonarch-Zillah, by William M. Rysdyck, Jr.; A. J. Field..260
Alvo, b. g., 1891, by Wickliffe-Aurania, by General Washington; J. Butler.....300

RACING LAWS UPHELD.

The Court of Appeals Says They Are Constitutional.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision touching the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing laws. The court does not pass on the main point in the racing laws, which allows racing for purses and prizes. The decision was an affirmance, with costs, of the order of the lower court in the case of The People ex rel. Edward Weaver, appellant, against City Warden John Van De Carr of New-York City. This was an appeal from an order of the Appellate Division, which affirmed an order of Special Term dismissing the writ of habeas corpus and remanding Weaver for trial.

Weaver was held in New-York City on a commitment which sets forth that he was indicted for violating Section 351 of the Penal Code, better known as the section prohibiting poolselling and bookmaking. It was urged that the statute was unconstitutional, and that by reason thereof the relator was illegally held, being held for violating an unconstitutional law. Judge Martin writes the opinion, in which all concur. He says:

"The contention of the appellant is that Chapters 570, 571, 572, and 573 of the Laws of 1895, known as the new racing laws, should be construed and treated as a single statute; that as Section 8 of Chapter 570 authorizes trotting and fair associations to conduct races, and it is otherwise provided that the maintenance of a race course shall not be construed as a violation of any of the anti-gambling provisions of the Constitution, it falls within the prohibition of the anti-gambling provision, and is, consequently, void. It is also further contended that as that chapter is void, it follows that the succeeding chapters are also void.

"A careful examination of Chapter 570 fails to disclose any provision authorizing poolselling, bookmaking, or gambling, unless it be held that the authority conferred upon the organizations mentioned to hold trotting or running race meetings for prizes or purses is gambling within that provision of the Constitution. That a statute authorizing racing for prizes or purses is gambling within the meaning of the provision referred to, must, to say the least, be regarded as doubtful. But we do not deem it necessary to determine that question at this time, as it seems manifest that the contention of the appellant, that if Chapter 570 is unconstitutional, it follows that Chapter 572, which amended Section 351 of the Penal Code, is for that reason invalid, cannot be maintained. Presumptively Chapter 572 is valid. We think we would not be justified in holding that these several acts are so connected, dependent, and interwoven that the Legislature would not have passed Chapter 572 independently of the other chapters referred to. It follows, therefore, that this claim of the appellant cannot be upheld.

"The act amending Section 351 is entirely independent of the other acts, and at most provided that where there is an existing law upon the same subject, certain of the provisions of Section 351 shall not be applicable. We think it cannot be fairly said that the provisions of this statute are in conflict with any of the provisions of the Constitution, and hence they should be upheld."

Weaver was indicted for poolselling in violation of Section 351.

DE GARMENDIA WINS.

Beat James Converse in the Game for the Ardsley Silver Cup.

The Ardsley Casino golfers kept the game running along at a lively pace all day yesterday, and some interesting and close matches were played. All the events were finished except the final round in the foursome competition. The foursome match was the special feature of the day, but as the semi-final round was not finished until late in the afternoon, the deciding round cannot be played until next week. To-day all the amateurs will go to the Westchester Country Club to play in the open tournament games, and these will occupy the golfers' attention for the balance of the week.

The fortunate pairs left in the foursomes for the handsome silver cups are B. S. de Garmendia and George E. Armstrong of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, and Nathaniel C. Reynal and Lawrence E. Van Etten of the Knollwood Country Club. The latter pair met in the semi-finals the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry and J. T. Terry, Jr., and beat them without much difficulty by 4 holes to play. Armstrong and de Garmendia also beat their opponents, M. S. Paton and Thomas Paton, by 5 holes, with 2 to play.

In the afternoon James Converse, the Lakewood golfer, and B. S. de Garmendia played the final round for the Ardsley silver cup. It was the best match of the day. De Garmendia won by 2 holes. The game was even at the finish of the sixteenth hole, but de Garmendia made the last two, and that gave him the match. Converse gave up the seventeenth hole as he drove into the bunker, and made three or four poor shots in trying to get out. The tie game was played off in the morning between Converse and Beverly Ward, Jr., for first prize in the handicap event played Monday. Converse won easily, in eighty-nine strokes, Ward being badly off his game.

The summaries of the day's games are:

Foursome.—First Round—N. C. Reynal and Lawrence E. Van Etten, Knollwood, beat H. M. Billings and Malcolm Graham, Jr., Ardsley Casino, 4 holes to play; the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry and J. T. Terry, Ardsley, beat A. D. Cochrane and William Christie, Ardsley, 1 up; B. S. de Garmendia and George E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's, drew a bye; M. S. Paton and Thomas Paton, Ardsley, drew a bye.

Semi-final Round—De Garmendia and Armstrong beat Paton and Paton, 5 up and 2 to play; Reynal and Van Etten beat the Rev. Dr. Terry and J. T. Terry, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round for Ardsley Silver Cup—B. S. de Garmendia beat James Converse, Lakewood, 2 up.

Tie-off match between James Converse and Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol, for first prize in the handicap tournament, played Monday. Converse won by 89 strokes to Ward's 104. The scores:

Converse	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	7—45
	5	4	6	4	5	6	4	4	6—44
Total									89
Ward	7	7	5	4	7	6	5	6	7—54
	4	5	7	4	8	5	4	6	7—50
Total									104

The golf events at the Westchester Country Club to-day are a handicap tournament in the morning, and a foursome in the afternoon. An unusually large entry list has been received, and Westchester society will be well represented on the links. Many of the prominent Newport golfers will be present.

PRINCETON BEATS VIRGINIA.

Plays an Excellent Game and Wins by a Score of 48 to 0.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The Princeton football team to-day defeated the University of Virginia eleven by the score of 48 to 0. Two halves of twenty-two minutes each were played. Princeton's goal line was not menaced during the entire game, the play being kept well within the enemy's territory. The entire Princeton team worked together as one man, and played an excellent game. The star player of the day was Baird, who kicked two goals from the field, besides giving a fine exhibition of punting under difficulties.

The game was witnessed by a great crowd, including hundreds of the Alumni who were here to participate in the sesquicentennial celebration exercises of to-day.

The line-up follows:

Princeton	Position.	Virginia.
Thompson, Geer..	Left end	Martin
Church	Left tackle	Davis
Tyler	Left guard	Fulton
Galley	Centre	Wallace
Booth, Edwards.	Right guard	Kenbill
Hillebrand	Right tackle	Somoskeoy
Cochran, Brokaw.	Right end	Cocke, White
Smith, N. Poe..	Quarter back	Boxton
Reiter, Bannard.	Left half back	Dabney
Rosengarten, Kelley	Right half back	Foote, Groner
Baird, Wheeler	Full back	Morrison, Cocke

Touch-downs—Reiter, Rosengarten, Bannard, (3.) Kelley. Goals from touch-downs—Baird, (4.) Wheeler. Goals from field—Baird, (2.) Referee—Laurie Bliss of Yale. Umpire—Mr. Brownlee of Princeton. Linesmen—Hayward and Kennedy.

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Interest Still Centers on the Wheat Market,

And large shipments of American wheat are being made to India, due to the failure of the crop in that country.

Interest in the Household

Still centers on the teapot, due to the fact that people who are buying India and Ceylon tea know that they are getting a pure article, which as a beverage is refreshing and stimulating.

Its Qualities Are All Good,

And are PURITY, CLEANLINESS and MACHINE MANUFACTURE, against ADULTERATION, FILTH and HAND MANUFACTURE, the qualities of China and Japan varieties.

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AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Thirty members of the Gilbert Wheelmen, lately disbanded, joined the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, in a body, on Tuesday evening. This accession to the club membership makes sure the position of the "B. B. C." as being the largest club in Brooklyn.

Temporary quarters have been taken by the Indian Cycle Club of Brooklyn, at Marcy and Myrtle Avenues, where they will remain until the new clubhouse is completed. The officers selected for the year at the last meeting are as follows: President, Samuel Louis; Captain, David Bernstein; Lieutenant, H. Hamburgh; Secretary, A. Sonnenstral; Treasurer, H. Schwab; Color Bearer, J. Ernstral; Bugler, Charles Wicks.

The road book being prepared by the Pennsylvania Division for next season will be the finest thing in that line, so it is said, that was ever issued. The cost of getting it up will be between $3,000 and $4,000.

"Pom" and "Ann" Butler, the Cambridgeport racing men, sailed yesterday for Europe on the St. Paul. "Eddie" McDuffie, another down East racing man, also sailed on the same ship. It is the intention of the trio to race in France and Italy this Winter.

An indoor cycle meet will be given at the Thirteenth Regiment armory in Brooklyn Jan. 13. It will be managed jointly by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen and the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association.

St. Andrew's Golfers.

The seventh and last monthly handicap match for Class A players of the St. Andrew's Golf Club was played yesterday on the club's links.

The winner was W. E. Hodgman, who surprised the players by doing the course in 90 strokes, actual. His handicap of 12 gave him the net and winning score of 78 strokes. John R. Chadwick and Arthur L. Livermore made the lowest scratch scores—86 each. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
W. E. Hodgman	90	12	78
J. R. Chadwick	86	5	81
Daniel Henderson	93	9	84
A. L. Livermore	86	0	86
F. L. V. Hoppin	99	8	91
J. M. Knapp	100	9	91
Daniel Chauncey	93	2	91
H. Townsend	93	9	84
R. L. Cuthbert	102	9	93
F. A. Walthew	103	9	94
James Brown	102	8	94

Pennsylvania, 14; Amherst, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania this afternoon beat Amherst 14 to 0 at football. Fumbling, off-side playing, general indifference, and listlessness marked Pennsylvania's play. All this was due, perhaps, to the fact that the Pennsylvania men felt that the opposition team was hardly worth playing against.

The line-up follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Amherst.
Boyle, Dunn	Left end	Bonney
Uffenheimer, Carnett	Left tackle	Boyden
Stannard	Left guard	Warner
Overfield	Centre	Fostick
Wharton	Right guard	Downey
Parrar	Right tackle	Watson
B. Dickson	Right end	Hall
Coombs	Quarter back	Sands
Gelbert	Left half back	Eaton
Mindes	Right half back	Foster
Woodruff	Full back	Case

Touch-downs—Mindes, Boyle, Wharton. Goal from touch-down—Woodruff. Missed goal from touch-down—Woodruff. Injured—Boyle. Referee—Mr. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Williams, Yale.

Rutgers, 10; Stevens, 0.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Oct. 21.—Rutgers defeated Stevens Institute this afternoon by a score of 10 to 0. Two twenty-five-minute halves were played, Rutgers scoring once in each.

Cyclists' Bowling Tournament.

The biggest wheelmen's bowling tournament ever arranged in the Metropolitan District will be that which the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island are promoting for the Winter months. The entry list will close Saturday, and it is believed the contesting teams will number over fifteen. The teams will each comprise five men. Tournament play will take place on three nights each week, namely, Wednesdays at Schwalbach's alleys, 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mondays and Fridays at Trainor's alleys, corner of Reid and Gates Avenues. The tournament plans are in charge of David De F. Louderback, Chairman; George H. Gardiner, and A. C. Cooper.

"Charlie" Ebbetts, the expert schedule maker, will probably arrange the dates.

New-York Yacht Club Meeting.

The fifth general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, this evening. It will be an important meeting and will doubtless be well attended. The Nomination Committee is to be elected and the proposed changes in the rules are to be acted upon. These new rules relate to classification, limit in draught, and doing away with time allowance.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:17 | Sun sets..5:10 | Moon rises...5:16 P. M.

HIGH WATER OCT. 22.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:35 A. M.	8:05 A. M.	9:54 A. M.
7:58 P. M.	8:18 P. M.	10:07 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY,) OCT. 22.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Chateau Yquem	Havre	Oct. 10
Curacao	St. Thomas	Oct. 17
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Oct. 16
Germanic	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Italia	Gibraltar	Oct. 7
Karamania	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Marengo	Newcastle	Oct. 7
Manitou	Swansea	Oct. 7
Nordkyn	Hamburg	Oct. 1

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

California	Havre	Oct. 10
Nacoochee	Savannah	Oct. 20
Strabo	St. Lucia	Oct. 15

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Coleridge	St. Lucia	Oct. 17
Etruria	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Exeter City	Swansea	Oct. 9
Lampasas	Galveston	Oct. 17
Normannia	Hamburg	Oct. 10
Olympia	Gibraltar	Oct. 9
Patria	Hamburg	Oct. 11
Seminole	Jacksonville	Oct. 21
Kansas City	Savannah	Oct. 21
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Oct. 21

SUNDAY, OCT. 25.

Edam	Amsterdam	Oct. 13
El Paso	New-Orleans	Oct. 20
La Bretagne	Havre	Oct. 17

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Berlin	Southampton	Oct. 17
City of Washington	Havana	Oct. 22
Etona	St. Lucia	Oct. 18
Furnessia	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Georgic	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Lorenzo	Hull	Oct. 11
Picqua	Gibraltar	Oct. 11
Saale	Bremen	Oct. 17
Werra	Genoa	Oct. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Oct. 22	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Nacochee	Oct. 22	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Chalmette	Oct. 22	New Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Orinoco	Oct. 22	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 23	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	Oct. 24	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Louisiana	Oct. 24	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
C. of B'm'gh'm	Oct. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Leona	Oct. 24	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Oct. 24	Wind'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Alleghany	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	Oct. 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanrose	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
El Dorado	Oct. 24	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Francisco	Oct. 24	Hull	22 State St.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Labn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Oct. 27	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Algonquin	Oct. 27	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Kansas City	Oct. 27	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Yumuri	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Yucatan	Oct. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Silesia	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mexico	Oct. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Coralie	Nov. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
State of Cal'a	Nov. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Pernam'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Pilda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Paris	Nov. 11	S'th'pton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
P. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	103 Wall St.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Boradway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Arrived.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Walter, Bremen, Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:42 P. M.

SS Drumelzier, (Br.,) Nicholson, Passoereoang &c., Aug. 11, with sugar to order—vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co. Arriver at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to C. M. Sorrel.

SS Saratoga, Buck, Vera Cruz, &c., Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:22 A. M.

SS Advance, Beers, Colon Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Colombian Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:27 A. M.

Brig Fredericka Schaap, Hart, San Andreas, 24 days, with cocoanuts to L. Schepp.

SS Henri Rieth, (Br.,) Austin, West Hartlepool Oct. 5, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

Bark Angela Castallano, (Ital.,) Cacase, Fowey 60 days, with china clay to order—vessel to master.

Bark Aspasia, (Nor.,) Jensen, Batavia, &c., April 27, with mdse. to order—vessel to James Phyfe & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, from Norfolk, was sighted off the Highlands at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Goldsboro, from Philadelphia, was sighted off the Highlands at 4:40 P. M. to-day.

WIND.—At 9:30 P. M., off Sandy Hook, a strong northwesterly breeze is blowing, with cloudy and hazy weather.

Sailed.

SS Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville; St. Paul, for Sauthampton; Aachen, for Bremen; Majestic, for Liverpool; Pawnee, for Wilmington and Georgetown; Comal, for Galveston; Antonio Zambrano, Sanchez, for San Domingo; State of Nebraska, for Glasgow; Kensington, for Antwerp; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; Yumuri, for Havana and Tampico; Solveig, for Galveston; Grenada, for Trinidad and Grenada: Hubert, for Para, Brazil; Boston City, for Bristol; Hevellus, for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.; Armenia, for Hamburg.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlerhorst, from New-York Oct. 6 for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from Santos, sld. from Bahia for New-York Oct. 16.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, sld. from Stettin for New-York Oct. 17.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Oct. 18.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. McKersie, from New-York, arr. at Calcutta Oct. 18.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Laub, from New-York Sept. arr, Gothenburg Oct. 18.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. at Stettin Oct. 19.

SS Prussia, (Br.,) Capt. Douglass, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at London to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from Bremen, sld. for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. van der Zee, sld. for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, from New-York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, arr. at Southampton to-day.

To Visit the Food Show.

The Wage Earners' Patriotic League will visit the Food Show at the Grand Central Palace to-night. Mayor Strong has promised to be present and make an address, and Col. J. E. Bloom will also speak. Mrs. Lemcke told yesterday how to prepare a menu, consisting of crown of lamb, cauliflower and sauce Hollandaise and cabinet pudding, Bismarck sauce.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

The "Novelty Floor" excites admiration daily. Oriental Rugs for decoration.

A CHINESE BRIDE.

Pretty Little Ton Hong Marries Loy God at City Hall.

Ton Hong, one of the prettiest women of Chinatown, was married at the City Hall yesterday to Loy God, a Chinese tea merchant of 19 Mott Street. Alderman Schilling performed the ceremony.

Ton Hong is pretty as Chinese women go. Her cheeks are soft and rounded, with a delicate tinge of pink, and her eyebrows, finely penciled, arch gently toward the sides of the forehead.

The bride's sacque was made of rich Chinese quilted silk. It was purple in color. Beneath it was a white silk tunic, elaborately painted and decorated with gold cord. The bride's tiny feet were incased in silken footgear, over which were drawn white sandals, with elaborate embroideries of vari-colored beads and gold tinsel.

Large pendants of gold and enamel hung from the b

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:00.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Night at the Circus—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Widow Jones—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—His Late Wife—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MURRAY HILL—In Mexico—1848—8:15.
OLYMPIA TRACK—Bicycle Races—Night.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1896.

A NOBLE FIGURE.

When JUSTIN S. MORRILL of Vermont takes his seat on the 4th of March next as United States Senator, he will enter on the thirtieth year of his service in the Senate and on the forty-second year of continuous service in Congress, and will be nearly eighty-seven years of age. That is a remarkable record for its mere unbroken length. It is far more remarkable for the qualities it has demonstrated. Mr. MORRILL is not what can accurately be called a man of commanding ability. He has not been a leader of men. He has not sought the honors of leadership in the sense that many of his colleagues have sought them. But during his long career he has been a clear-headed, hard-working, upright, fearless, and strong representative of the best sentiment of one of the best communities in the Union. He has shirked no duty, he never dodged a decision, he has not concealed or waived his convictions, and to the subtle corruption of political ambition or cowardice he has been as unapproachable as he would have been to a lobbyist's bribe.

He came into Congress by election to the House in 1854, the first year of the National organization of the Republican Party. In all the great struggles of that party, for the restriction of slavery, for the maintenance of the Union, for the preservation of the fruits of the victorious war, he took a useful and honorable part. In the protective policy of the party he has always been a sincere believer, as he has been one of the keenest of its advocates. But his distinction for the last twenty years has been his unflinching, uncompromising, and often brilliant advocacy of sound money. Here he has of late years stood almost alone, but with just as much firmness and spirit as when he was one of the vanguard of a solid and aggressive party organization.

To-day there is no mate for him on the Republican side in the Senate. He is separated from the others almost as much by his superior integrity and consistency as by his years. Nor, since Mr. BAYARD retired, is there any one on the Democratic side with whom he can fairly be joined. In comparison with Mr. HOAR, who approaches him most nearly, the latter suffers by a certain flabbiness of mind. Mr. SHERMAN it would be unkind to measure with him. Mr. ALLISON falls, unfortunately, slightly below Mr. SHERMAN. And most of the rest are mere party units, making up what DISRAELI called the "brute vote." Such distinction, while it is refreshing in itself, is discouraging also, for Mr. MORRILL is simply the survivor of a group which thirty years ago was not only strong, but considerable in number.

What has wrought the change? Mainly two forces. One is the stronger attractions, since the war, of the various prizes of private life, for men of unusual ability, the relative unimportance of our limited National politics compared to our unlimited industrial and commercial development. The other is more remote, and has reinforced the first. It is the demoralization of National politics by the immense rewards held out to mere political organizers under the protective tariff. The vast pecuniary interests dependent on our elections have compelled the employment, not of leaders, but of managers, and have made Mr. QUAY and Mr. HANNA greater powers in politics than the soundest statesmen. This latter force, hostile as it is to the progress and right development of the Nation, is, we are confident, one that has passed the point of greatest influence. With the settlement of the financial issue, the politics of the country will become more sane and wholesome. We look to the election of Mr. MCKINLEY, narrow protectionist as he is, as the beginning of the end of protection as a controlling element in the public affairs of the country.

DR. PARKHURST'S MISTAKE.

Dr. PARKHURST has won a high reputation for zeal in purifying public life, for disinterested labor in good causes, for energy, fidelity, and courage in the face of great difficulties. It is a reputation of which any citizen may be proud, for it is richly deserved. But it brings with it grave responsibility which a man less known or known as a less worthy citizen would not incur and which for the moment Dr. PARKHURST must have forgotten when he made his remarks on the McLaughlin decision of the Court of Appeals. "Is it not possible," he asked, "that a Court of Appeals may come to consider that its prime function does not consist so much in avenging the offended dignity of the law as in conjuring up erudite devices that advertise its own profundity, humiliate the inferior courts, disappoint the public, and canonize the criminal?"

This is, in our judgment, inexcusable. It is in bad taste, being flippant. It is unjust, implying motives that are at best a matter of inference, and in this case of unfounded inference. It is unintelligent, imputing to the action of the Court of Appeals consequences that are highly improbable, and it includes an offense against the English language of which no clergyman should be guilty, since by no stretch of imagining can giving even a guilty man a new trial be conceived as "canonizing" him.

Next to the actual purity, fairness, and dignity of the court of last resort in any State is its reputation for those qualities. A court that "advertises" itself, that wantonly "humiliates" lower courts, that "disappoints the public" in any reasonable expectation, and that gratuitously so honors a "criminal" that even a hot-headed minister calls it "canonizing" cannot be said to be either pure or fair or dignified. If a court were really guilty in this way, every honest man who could prove its guilt should denounce it. But to denounce it rashly without proof is to undermine respect for law and order. It is to do for the Court of Appeals and the State of New-York what we all condemn BRYAN for doing for the Supreme Court and the United States.

Doubtless Dr. PARKHURST did not see that this was what he was doing; but it was, and to those who admire him for his past service and rely on him for future service—as we do—it was a painful error.

PRINCETON AND POLITICS.

There has never been in this country a celebration of a literary festival more impressive and dignified than Princeton has been making of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The readers of THE TIMES have been kept advised of the progress of this celebration and are aware of the valuable contributions to "the humanities" which it has been the occasion of eliciting from foreign as well as from American scholars. The culmination of the festival was reached yesterday in the commemorative oration and the commemorative poem which alumni of the college offered to their Alma Mater.

We publish all that we can make room for of Prof. WOODROW WILSON'S eloquent and thoughtful address. It seems a strange time to be holding an academic festival and calling men of affairs back to "the still air of delightful studies" from the heat and turmoil of a Presidential campaign. This Presidential campaign, moreover, is by common consent that in which deeper and larger issues are involved than any that has been fought since the civil war. Prof. WILSON evinced in his address a consciousness of this apparent incongruity. The burden of his oration was a demonstration that the incongruity was only superficial, that in fact the present situation of this country, although he did not directly refer to it, made an effective appeal for the work of education which Princeton has been doing for a century and a half. "The Scholar in Politics" has been the subject of innumerable college orations. But we do not recall a time when scholarship in politics was more completely vindicated and sciolism in politics more effectually condemned than now by the nature of the issue upon which the voters of this country have divided.

It was not necessary for the orator at Princeton to draw his moral more explicitly than the strict proprieties of the occasion warranted in order to bring it home to every intelligent hearer and to every intelligent reader. What "the humanities" confer is a practical, unconscious, instinctive recognition of the continuity of history and of the "solidarity" of mankind. In older countries than ours, and even comparatively in the older parts of our own country, such a recognition is forced upon the sense by the presence of visible memorials of the past, and as the oldest part of our country is the seaboard, the interdependence of civilized nations is to the dwellers upon the seaboard a tangible and realized fact. To the dwellers in the newer and inland regions there are no visible reminders of the past or of abroad. There is in such regions nothing but education to remind a man that there is a past older than his parents or that there is a world beyond the sea. Hence it is that in such regions it is a popular delusion that we can have, as Mr. BRYAN keeps saying, "an American financial policy," that, as his platform puts it, we can maintain a commodity of world-wide use at twice its market value "without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

It must have been of the present condition of our politics that Prof. WILSON was thinking when he said: "Nothing seems audacious to us, for our case seems to us to stand singular and without parallel. We run in a free field, without heed of example." "The world's memory," he says again, "must be kept alive or we shall never see an end of its old mistakes. We are in danger to lose our identity and become infantile in every generation." The safeguard against Bryanism is the increase in the number of educated men, the multiplication of "the scholar in politics." The public usefulness, the public necessity, of such institutions as Princeton was never clearer than it is on Princeton's one hundred and fiftieth birthday.

AIMED AT THE FOREST PRESERVE.

The people of this State have had so much difficulty in securing the protection of the Adirondack forests from destruction by lumbermen, and by the fires of camping parties and locomotive engines, that the Constitutional Convention of two years ago adopted an iron-clad prohibition against any invasion of the forest preserve as then "fixed by law." It declares that the lands owned by the State within the preserve "shall be forever kept as wild forest land," and that none of it "shall be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed." Every effort to modify this section was voted down in the convention, and it was the only one reported which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

This provision is really too rigid, but it was made so because experience had proved that the Legislature and the commission created by it could not be trusted to exercise discretion. They had been more subservient to the vandals who sought to profit by denuding the forest lands and drying up the sources of our rivers than careful of the interests of the State and its people. Under a properly devised and wisely administered system, it would be better to permit the judicious cutting out of the older trees as a means of keeping the forests in a more flourishing condition. Under intelligent and honest management it might be an advantage to provide for leasing lands for legitimate use in the enjoyment of the forest preserve subject to strict public supervision.

But the proposed amendment relaxing the rigidity of the existing section of the Constitution, which is to be submitted to a vote at the coming election, emanates from the wrong source, and has an evil purpose. It should be voted down with emphasis. It gives to the Legislature precisely the discretion which the Constitutional Convention refused to grant, and it comes from the very lumbermen who have been the most insidious enemies of forest preservation and who have always contrived to have a remarkable influence with Legislatures and Forest Commissions.

Besides permitting the Legislature to authorize the leasing of parcels of five acres of land within the forest preserve "for such term as it may by law fix" for camp and cottage purpose, it gives it power to exchange lands owned by the State outside of the preserve for land not owned by it within the preserve, or to sell the outside lands and use the proceeds to purchase those inside the boundaries. This has a plausible look, but it is said by the best informed defenders of the forest to cover a nefarious scheme. Owners of land within the boundary of the State preserve have stripped much of it of timber, and it is no longer of value to them, while the State has timbered land outside upon which they have cast covetous eyes. They would like to do some profitable exchanging and buying and selling with an easy-going commission, not for the purpose of completing the State's forest preserve, but for their own profit.

The State should not sell an acre of its present forest land wherever it may be situated, or exchange it for any private property. There is nothing in the Constitution now to prevent it from acquiring any land within the limits of the preserve that may be desirable to add to its wooded domain, and it does not need to do any trading except to purchase the needed tracts at their proper value. No door should be opened for dickering with the lumbermen and giving them a chance to skin any more timbered territory belonging to the State. We need a more enlightened system of forestry, but this Constitutional amendment is not intended to secure it.

OF INTEREST TO WORKINGMEN.

While there is abundant proof on every hand of the paralyzing effect of the campaign upon business and industry, due to the assault upon the currency standard, there is some evidence which especially deserves attention, owing partly to the relation of it to the interests of workingmen and partly to the fact that it points so clearly to the very marked improvement which must follow the defeat of BRYAN.

The great iron and steel factories in the Pittsburg district have on hand hundreds of orders for work, all conditioned upon the election of MCKINLEY. That is to say, customers in all parts of the country have completed negotiations with the manufacturers for the purchase of material to be used in undertakings involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, but the condition is attached that the orders shall be canceled on the day following the election, if it shall appear that BRYAN has been successful. The work to which these orders relate has been postponed, to the great disadvantage of workingmen. The projects will be abandoned after election, if the silver candidate wins at the polls. But they will be taken up promptly after election day, if all uncertainty as to the money standard shall have been removed by the votes of the American people on that day.

There has been published a long list of proposed issues of bonds, deferred by cities and towns until after the election, owing to the natural desire of lenders to know in what kind of dollars they will receive payment. In a majority of cases, the money has been needed for some time past for use in the employment of labor on public improvements. Because it could not be obtained, laborers have had no opportunity to do the work. The election of BRYAN would deprive them of it. The election of MCKINLEY will give it to them with very little delay.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Gen. COLLIS'S statement in yesterday's TIMES of his work in the improvement of Fifth Avenue is of interest to every inhabitant of this island. There is no New-Yorker who is not concerned in the attractiveness of the city, and there is no surer means of increasing that attractiveness than of making the central avenue of the island and the approach to its principal pleasure ground worthy of its function and importance.

Gen. COLLIS has taken advantage of the necessity of digging up the avenue for the purpose of modernizing an antiquated and outgrown system of drainage and laying new water mains to provide for it the smooth and noiseless pavement which is imperatively required. In fact, the need for such a pavement was almost as evident when the present rough and noisy pavement was laid as it is now. To lay a pavement of granite blocks, when the superiority of asphalt for such purposes as those of Fifth Avenue had been so abundantly shown in other cities, was a blunder which reached the proportions of a crime. Whether there was anything of corruption in the decision to relay a discredited pavement, or whether that decision was the result of mere offical incompetency, does not matter so far as the result is concerned. It is good news that not only the dwellers along the avenue, but those who have occasion to use the street, are to be delivered from the plague of noise, and that silence is coming, "like a poultice," "to heal the blows of sound."

No doubt Gen. COLLIS will avail himself in paving the avenue of all the lessons which our experience with asphalt have taught, some of which he enumerates. But it must be said that it is very nearly futile to pave an avenue with reference to pleasure driving if it is not reserved for the purpose for which it is prepared. The association for the protection of Fifth Avenue has gained the consent of everybody concerned to a restriction which is the minimum of what the public has a right to demand. This restriction must be enforced by law if the improvement of the avenue is to produce its proper effect.

Mr. MCCLELLAN should without further delay make to the National Democracy of the Twelfth District a perfectly frank statement of his views upon the one issue of this campaign.

We trust the report is not true that Gov. MORTON contemplates pardoning JOHN Y. MCKANE out of prison on the plea that he has been "punished enough," put forward by Judge GAYNOR, who was largely instrumental in bringing the notorious malefactor of Gravesend to justice. In presenting this plea, Judge GAYNOR says that when imprisonment is "for punishment principally as a warning to others and in order to preserve the political and social order," the term should not be longer than is necessary for that end, and he thinks that MCKANE'S "fall and disgrace, coupled with almost any term of imprisonment, would have been at once a woeful punishment and a salutary warning to others." But if he should be pardoned now the chief impression left on the public mind would not be that of his "fall and disgrace," or the term of imprisonment, but that of the pardon itself, which conveys an idea of a remission of penalty. That would belittle his crime and greatly impair the effect of the warning.

The influence of the churches is coming to be cast more and more openly on the side of National honesty and public order. The open letter against Bryanism of Bishop SEYMOUR of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Quincy, Ill., is especially significant because its author has never taken sides in politics and would not now take sides if he regarded the issue as one of ordinary politics. He has voted but once since the war, but this year he finds it his duty not only to vote, but to speak out against the attempt to debase the currency, to intimidate the courts, and to raise a sectional issue.

The total registration in Chicago is reported at over 385,000, while that of this city is only about 331,000. There must be something the matter here, for surely the population of Chicago does not exceed that of New-York. There are some women registered out there, but not many, and a much larger proportion of the male population must be enrolled as voters than here. The registration here is much smaller than it ought to be, and this is probably due in some measure to the indisposition of many Democrats to vote this year and a feeling that the result is a foregone conclusion by an enormous majority. There are many aliens here who have not become citizens because of the more strict application of the naturalization law and the provision of the present Constitution requiring a voter to be a citizen for ninety days before the election. This has not only practically shut down the "naturalization mill" during the canvass, when there is the strongest incentive for turning out voters, but caused a decided falling off in its output for the rest of the year. In Chicago they have been rushing the naturalization process with scandalous energy and expanding the registry with every available name, while cries of fraud fill the air.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A law passed last year by the Wisconsin Legislature permitted the killing of deer in November, instead of in October, as under the law of 1893. The change was made because in the latter month the does resort to open glades in the forest, and were slaughtered in large numbers, while in the former they hide themselves in impenetrable thickets, and it was opposed because in the cooler weather of November pot-hunters could too easily preserve and ship to market great quantities of venison. Now the new law has been declared invalid, and, as the decision came in mid-October, the open season this year will be only fifteen days long. The Wisconsin papers rejoice at this, for it will give the deer a comparative rest from pursuit and a chance to multiply in peace.

—HAMILTON SMITH, the English mining engineer and manager is expected to reach San Francisco about Nov. 1, and soon after to conclude arrangements by which 44,000 acres of land in Mariposa County will pass into the hands of the Exploration Company of London. This is the organization which recently bought the Anaconda Mines in Montana, and which owns immensely valuable properties in South Africa, Alaska, and Oregon. The Mariposa land is an old Mexican grant, originally owned by Gen. FREMONT, and acquired for $5,000,000 some years ago by Senator JONES, ALVINZA HAYWARD, the Hobart estate, and J. W. MACKAY. It contains many already developed mines and hundreds of others, possibly of great value, on which no work has yet been done.

—Now that the Sultan has at last been forced to recognize passports issued by the United States Government, such of his former subjects as have become naturalized American citizens can visit Turkey with safety. This has not been the case hitherto. The Turkish theory is that no Turk can renounce his allegiance without obtaining the Porte's permission. As such permission is never granted, it is never asked, and the Turkish authorities have always treated with contempt the evidences of foreign naturalization, however perfect, which returning ex-Turks have presented. This was an outrageous condition of affairs, and was endured simply because barbarians are too often and too long allowed to act as if the ordinary international laws did not apply to them.

—Commenting on the recent launch of a heavily-armed United States "revenue cutter" for use on the great lakes, The Montreal Gazette says that in this matter the English and the American Governments "are in about the same position. They have both gone as far as the limitations of the treaty will allow, and it is evident that in the case of the Gresham the United States Government is sailing very close to the wind. It is, of course, perfectly fair and right that each Government should make adequate arrangements for the protection of the fisheries and kindred purposes; but whoever goes a step further is no friend either of the Dominion of Canada or of the United States."

—Not only will the Boston Public Library in the future, as in the past, exert its civilizing influence without any aid from pagan bronze ladies with nothing to wear, but it has decided to do without the services of ten hitherto valued employes. One of them has been in the library for thirty-seven years, and the rest for twenty or more. Not a little comment has been excited by these discharges, which are to take effect at the end of the year, but the only explanation vouchsafed is that they have been ordered "owing to the reorganization in the force which is now going on."

—Baltimore is at last to have, not the new Custom House for which it has so long asked, implored and violently demanded, in turn and all in vain, but a new tin roof for the dilapidated old structure, once a hotel, which the Government persists in regarding as good enough for the second largest shipping port in the United States. Millions have been spent in cities of less importance, and in ports where there is not one-third as much business transacted, but Baltimore has got nothing—nothing that is, except the new tin roof, and that has been a long time coming.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Mayor FREDERICK O. PRINCE of Boston, in his letter accepting the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, tendered him by the sound-money Democrats, says he consents to run against his party's "regular" nominee, who was the choice of a convention that "grossly misrepresented the fundamental doctrines of Democracy," and "indorsed the revolutionary and Anarchistic platform promulgated at Chicago." He regards defeat with honor untarnished as infinitely better than a victory acquired by a surrender of convictions. Mr. PRINCE concludes: "It is matter for congratulations that there is reason to believe the good cause will triumph in November, and the defeat of the enemy be so crushing and complete that the pestilential doctrines of the Democratic-Populistic faction will probably never again become the issues of a Presidential contest. When the representatives of Populism and Anarchy are defeated, the Republicans must admit that the Democratic Party they so constantly malign has in its ranks those, and thousands of them, to whom the honor and welfare of the Republic are far dearer than mere party success."

—MAVROYENI Bey, who will soon be superseded as Turkey's representative at Washington by MUSTAKHA TAHSIN Bey, has always been prominent and popular in society, both at the capital and at Bar Harbor, but the State Department officials regarded him as more energetic than wise in matters of diplomacy, and will not regret his departure. He is said to have made more trouble than all the other diplomats in Washington combined, and in his desire to be alert overstepped upon several occasions the bounds of discreetness and injured his country's interests instead of advancing them.

—"Chestnut Wood," once the residence of CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, was sold at Baltimore this week under a foreclosure of mortgage. Mr. BONAPARTE spent nearly $100,000 on the place, but when an electric railway was built, passing close to the house, he sold the estate to a suburban improvement company for $35,000. The company mortgaged the property for $20,000, and the foreclosure sale realized barely that amount.

—Ex-Gov. NORTHEN of Georgia is making an energetic and successful effort to bring immigrants to that State. He has established some fifty agencies in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, whence literature describing the attractions and resources of Georgia are distributed, and where arrangements for their settlement are made.

—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has given to the Adams Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, the house at Quincy, Mass., in which JOHN ADAMS was born. The presentation was made last Monday, the one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of ADAMS'S birth, and among those present were two of his grandchildren, Miss ELIZABETH ADAMS and ISAAC HULL ADAMS.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

The New-York Banking Fraternity's Game.

From The Philadelphia American.

One more question presents itself, and that is, What is the New-York banking fraternity playing for? Not for the maintenance of the gold standard, no. Unmistakably they aim for an inconvertible paper currency over which they will have control, which will enable them to pay their deposits in their own evidences of indebtedness, that will place our producing classes at their abject mercy, and which will enable them to reap the fruits of others' labor. On the election of Mr. McKinley the banking fraternity has staked all.

No Trifling.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

There is a possibility that Bryan will carry every State west of the Alleghany Mountains. It would be a very emphatic victory if he should do so, and it is of importance to make the majority for free coinage as great as possible. A big majority would show the goldites of the East that the people of the United States are desperately in earnest and intend to submit to no trifling.

Free-Silver Appeal.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

The free-silver advocates appeal to the patriotism of the American people—to throw off the yoke of British bondage, and be a free and independent Nation; to their sense of honor—to live up to the exact terms of their contracts; to their honesty—to not permit the creditor class to extort from the debtor more than he ought to pay.

The Free Silverites as Good as Anybody.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

If the people who chose the men who at Chicago represented the cause of honest money as typified by a just exchange value could be analyzed, they would be found to compare to advantage with any in our country in all the characteristics of true manhood and good citizenship.

Wall Street Failures.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Wall Street failures do not affect the American public. When a speculator goes to the wall it is generally conceded that he has lost nothing. Wind is free, and this is all there is at the bottom of the Wall Street business. When a man "fails" in the midst of that delectable ruck, he is just as rich as he was when he started.

Business Already Revived.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

Business has, within the past few weeks, shown the most remarkable revival ever witnessed in the midst of a hotly contested Presidential campaign. Even the goldbug journals are forced to note the remarkable improvement in business conditions, although, of course, they fail to offer the true explanation.

Promised Relief.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

With the Democratic Party there is no evasion. It intends to give the people relief in their financial system, and in more things than that. It will give them an administration that, compared with the Harrison and Cleveland Administrations, will be "as a new heaven and a new earth."

Patriotic and Disinterested.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette.

If the people of the mining States, after long and patient study of the question, were not convinced that free coinage would benefit the masses of the people in all parts of the country, there would be no organized free-coinage movement here.

A Peaceful Change.

From The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

If the country is to be ruined by a peaceful change, to what a condition has it come! What rottenness must exist in Government circles when a peaceful change of policy means the ruin of business and enterprise!

The Currency and Non-Producing Gamblers.

From The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

What kind of a currency is it that is subject to the manipulation of a lot of gamblers who have never given to the world an invention and have never produced a pound of food.

Everything but Gold Would Go.

From The Tacoma (Washington) News.

If the goldites win, silver dollars, silver certificates, greenbacks, and all "sich" will eventually have to go. The single-gold standard cannot otherwise be established firmly and maintained.

Paying Debts in Silver.

From The Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) Democrat.

We mine in the United States nearly one-third of the world's silver. Why should we bite our own nose off and make a law which says that we cannot pay our debts to England in silver as we used to?

The Poor Peons of Mexico.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal.

As soon as our country is saved we presume that the Hanna philanthropist syndicate will endeavor to rescue the poor peons of Mexico from the evils of free silver.

Prohibition and Silver.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Prohibition vote for silver will be consistent. It will teach temperance in speculation.

LINES TO A BOOK BORROWER.

Written on a Fly Leaf.

The lines are after Tennyson—So was the borrower.

Ask me no more; the moon may draw the sea,
The cloud may stoop from heaven, and you to me,
But O too fond! when I have answered thee
Ask me no more!

Ask me no more; I once did lend thee books
And you returned them not;
And what on earth's become of them, odzooks!
No man doth wot;
Ask me no more!

Ask me no more; the moon may draw the sea,
But you can draw no more books out of me!

F. C.

THE FARMER'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The nearer the day of the election approaches the more do the signs of an overwhelming defeat of the repudiation candidate increase. Still there is an undercurrent of uneasiness which, followed to its sources, is seen to spring from a belief that the farmer of the States which will give the decisive votes is strongly in favor of the Chicago ticket and will so cast his vote as to endanger the success of the sound-money candidate. This view is founded on statements of his desperate condition assiduously circulated by his present "friends." The low price of farm produce has pauperized him. The mortgage on his farm is taking the roof from his head. All this is to be remedied by changing the currency and giving him a greater number of counters in place of the gold dollar, which is cursed with the power of buying too many goods. All this is based, however, on a total misconception of the position of the farmer, as can be seen from a comparison of the amount of farm mortgages with the value of the farms.

I will take the whole Northern Middle section in illustration, as this is the battleground of the campaign. I place side by side the number of mortgages "on acres" in force on June 1, 1890, with the amount of these mortgages, and in separate columns give the values of farm lands, farming machinery, and live stock for 1880 and 1890:

States.	Number of Farm Mortgages in force June 1, 1890.	Amount of Farm Mortgages in force, 1890.	Value of Farms, Machinery, and Live Stock, 1880.	Value of Farms, Machinery, and Live Stock, 1890.	Excess Value of 1890 Over 1880.	Per Cent. Ratio of Mortgage to Value, 1890.
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	
Ohio	119,000	$134.1	$1,260	$1,106	—154	12 1-6
Indiana	119,000	85.7	880	880	—0	11¼
Illinois	105,200	127.7	1,577	1,638	+61	8%
Michigan	128,000	111.5	1,142	1,292	+150	8%
Wisconsin	144,000	105.2	965.7	1,074	+108	10
Minnesota	111,700	81.6	701	851	+150	9½
Iowa	172,000	148.4	1,179	1,358	+179	11
Missouri	103,000	101.7	1,420	1,420	—0	7¼
N. Dakota	33,700	22.5	228	228	—0	10
S. Dakota	58,000	46.1	420	480	+60	9½
Nebraska	100,000	76.3	580	580	—0	13%
Kansas	203,300	177.7	1,104	1,321	+217	13½
Total N. Central Div.	1,577,867	1,104	6,668	8,517	+2469	13
*Included in South Dakota.						

This table bears strange testimony on the alleged distress of the farming classes. It is a queer exhibit upon which to enter the Bankruptcy Court and offer a scaling down of debts at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. It is doubtful whether an equal state of prosperity has ever been reached by any large class of people, as is chronicled here in the progress of the largest proportion of our agricultural States during these ten years. They were the years in which the "crime of '73" had played such havoc on farm produce, and made the farmer such an object of the solicitude of the economic and financial quack. It will be seen from a brief examination:

1.—That the increase in the values of farms and farm stock over the figures of the preceding census is more than twice the entire amount of mortgage debts on farms.

2.—That the total amount of indebtedness is but one-seventh the value of farm property.

3.—That in the newer States, where it is supposed that the discontent is greatest and debts press most heavily, the smallest ratio of mortgages to the ratio of increase of value exists. The States lying west of the Mississippi have all increases of two hundred per cent. and over, while the States east of the Mississippi average in the neighborhood of one hundred per cent. in the ratio of mortgages to increase of farm values. This is but natural, as the older States have had a longer period in which to grow in wealth. The largest pro rata increase in wealth is always in the first decades of Statehood. But the absolute proportion of mortgage debt to farm values of farther Western States is still but one-fifth to one-sixth of their entire mortgage debt, and this is a most satisfactory sign, in view of the brief history of their existence and their rapid growth in wealth.

It is further to be added that the two years succeeding the census year were remarkable in this, that phenomenally large crops brought largely increased prices. The crops were short in Europe, and the large demand ensuing on our big crops, at advanced prices, helped not a little in reducing the mortgage indebtedness of these Western States to a considerable extent. Wheat in the census year averaged 83 cents, as the export price for the year, but in 1891 it averaged 93 cents, and in 1892 106 cents; and corn in 1890, 42 cents, averaged 57 cents in 1891 and 55 cents in 1892.

The exports of breadstuffs averaged for the three years, ending with the census year, $135,000,000. In the calendar year 1891 they amounted to $232,022,000, and in 1892 to $248,211,000. All this excess, minus the incidental charges, went to the farmers, in addition to the higher prices received for what was retained for home consumption. The mortgages on Western farms were considerably reduced in these two years, as was well understood at the time. The fall in prices, which so much is made of now, dates then only a few years back. Up to 1893 the position of these farming States was an extremely fortunate one. The solid foundation upon which we have seen them based certainly has not been sufficiently impaired to change it in an extreme manner. If they have suffered, it is in consequence of the very agitation of their pretended friends, the flat money and silver advocates. The fear as to the stability of the currency has depreciated values and depressed prices of all commodities. Why should prices of farm products be exempted, with the added cause of the over-supply of the last few years, which is also now reaching its natural destination in larger demand springing up abroad? The farmer will again show his "friends" that he has been traded on quite needlessly. He understands the situation. His "friends," with Mr. Bryan at their head, will know on Nov. 4 that they did not.

J. SCHOENHOF.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1896.

An Example of the Best American Journalism.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

To one who has been a habitual reader of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for thirty-two years at least, it gives great satisfaction to observe the many signs which are evident of its increasing prosperity and influence. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has always been worthy of its great founder, Mr. Henry J. Raymond, and although it has suffered some of the vicissitudes of varying fortune to which all human institutions are liable, it has been, and is, an exponent and example of the best American journalism—able, dignified, intelligent, clean, conservative, and sound in its politics.

Vigeat radix!

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLERGYMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1896.

A CATHOLIC FOR LOVE

PRINCESS HELENE OF MONTENEGRO EMBRACES THE FAITH.

She Does It in Order to Become the Bride of Italy's Crown Prince—The Couple on the Way to Rome in the Royal Yacht Savoia—A Stop at Paris, Where the Princess Adopts the Catholic Religion as Her Own for the Future.

ROME, Oct. 21.—The Italian royal yacht Savoia, with the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy; Princess Helene of Montenegro, his fiancée, and the members of the reigning family of Montenegro on board, arrived at Bari to-day. The royal couple are en route for Rome, where the marriage of the Prince of Naples to Princess Helene will take place on Oct. 24. The party were welcomed at Bari with great enthusiasm.

The ceremony of the formal reception into the Catholic Church of Princess Helene of Montenegro as a prerequisite of her coming marriage to the Prince of Naples was performed in the Church of St. Nicholas, at Bari, to-day. The Princess was somewhat fatigued as the result of her voyage to Bari on board the Italian royal yacht Savoia, the weather having been stormy, but her magnificent physique enabled her to go through the ceremony without the slightest sign of flagging. The weather was stormy, rain falling incessantly, but the streets were filled with people and enormous crowds gathered in the vicinity of the church and cheered the Princess and the Prince of Naples when they entered the edifice and again when they left it.

After the ceremony the royal party proceeded to the Savoia, on board of which they re-embarked and sailed en route for this city. They are expected to arrive here some time to-morrow forenoon.

Nearly all of the royal relatives of the Prince and Princess have arrived in Rome. The Dowager Queen of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto are expected to-morrow. When Princess Helene and her suite will also reach Rome. The Prince of Naples will precede Princess Helene, traveling by special train, in order that he may be enabled to receive her upon her arrival. The work of decorating the city is in progress, and the people who are not engaged in watching the flooded Tiber are engrossed in the preparations for the wedding, which is to take place on Saturday next.

The principal decorations are along the Via Nazionale, where numerous gilded arches outlined in gas jets have been erected and nearly all of the balconies and windows are hung with bunting and other brilliant, colored fabrics. The Via Venti Settembre, on which is the royal palace, is hung with stars and the Italian and Montenegrin colors, and the whole street will be brilliantly illuminated with thousands of fairy lamps.

Much comment has been caused among the superstitious portion of the populace by the fact that the flag upon the Quirinal was caused by a heavy wind to fall to half mast, where it remained until a passer-by called the attention of a porter to the fact, when the flag was again raised to its proper place.

The Voce Della Verita says editorially that the Pope rejoices over the conversion to Catholicism of Princess Helene as much as he grieved over the apostacy of Prince Boris, son of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The paper asserts that the event may be the beginning of a reunion of the Oriental churches.

THE NELSON COLUMN DECORATED.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Nelson Column, in Trafalgar Square, was almost completely covered this morning with floral anchors, flags, wreaths, &c., which were more numerous to-day than upon any previous anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. Two of the floral offerings came from Toronto, Ontario, and the others were the gifts of officers and men attached to several British warships and the various branches of the Navy League, all of whom are descendants of those who took part in the battle of Trafalgar. Thousands of persons surrounded the monument throughout the day and admired its decorations.

Nelson Lodge, No. 64, of the Sons of St. George, numbering more than 200 Englishmen, celebrated the victory of Trafalgar in Clarendon Hall last night. Every member smoked a short pipe, provided for the occasion, and between puffs cheered the glowing tribute of the Rev. E. Walpole Warren of this city and of the Rev. J. Henry Williams of Philadelphia to the memory of Lord Nelson.

An orchestra of thirty pieces rendered stirring music. Philip Vaughan sang a solo, entitled "Queen and Country," composed for the celebration. Other ballads were "A Soldier and a Man," "Hearts of Oak," "Fire," and "Uniform Jack of Old England." It was past midnight when a final salute to Nelson's flag was given, while the orchestra played "God Save the Queen."

INSURGENTS DEFEATED AGAIN.

A Prisoner Shot at Matanzas for the Crime of Rebellion.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—A report has been received from Col. Pintos stating that the force under his command encountered a band of insurgents under Aguirre and other rebel leaders near Jaruco, in the Province of Havana.

The rebels were strongly intrenched and made a good defense, but were finally obliged to retire by a bayonet charge by the Spaniards, made in the face of a heavy fire of artillery. The insurgents retreated to the Bonilla and Peru Hills, whither they were pursued by the Government troops and dispersed completely.

The Spaniards lost two killed, two Captains and fourteen privates wounded seriously, and nineteen privates slightly. The loss of the rebels is believed to be heavy, but is not definitely known, as all of their dead and wounded were carried away by the survivors.

Angel Cowley Hurtado was shot at Matanzas to-day for the crime of rebellion.

MR. CASTLE IS INNOCENT.

The Defense to be Urged in Behalf of Mrs. Castle.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Solicitor Abrahams of the United States Embassy was besieged this morning by reporters who were endeavoring to obtain the address of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Castle of San Francisco, who were committed for trial yesterday on a charge of shoplifting and liberated on £40,000 bail pending the coming up of their case in the Clerkenwell Sessions on Nov. 2. Mr. Abrahams refused to disclose the whereabouts of the Castles, though he admitted that they were in London.

The solicitor said that Mr. Castle was absolutely innocent and that justice required his acquittal. Mrs. Castle, he said, was very much broken down by her ordeal. Her defense, Mr. Abrahams intimated, would be mental irresponsibility, owing to her sufferings from troubles peculiar to females.

He did not appear to be overconfident of the success of the defense in securing Mrs. Castle's acquittal.

Li Hung Chang in China.

PEKIN, Oct. 21.—Li Hung Chang, the Special Envoy of the Emperor, arrived here yesterday, Oct. 20, on his return from his tour of Europe, the United States, and Canada.

To Increase the French Army.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—After a conference lasting many hours the Budget Committee reluctantly decided to-day to grant the demand of Gen. Billot, Minister of War, for an addition of 8,500 men to the army, increasing the peace footing of that branch of the service to 550,000 men.

Notes of Various Interest.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Lady Tina Scott, against whom the Old Bailey Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill for having criminally libeled her son-in-law, Earl Russell, made application through counsel this morning for a postponement of her trial, in order to obtain time to consider what position the defense would take. The prosecution assented to the postponement, and the trial was put off for one month.

DRESDEN, Oct. 21.—A newspaper and magazine writer named Eulenberg killed his wife, his three children, and himself at Blacewitz, near this city, yesterday, by putting poison in their food. Eulenberg had become despondent and desperate through his increasing impoverishment and failure to obtain employment.

GLASGOW, Oct. 21.—The new British cruiser Diadem was successfully launched here to-day. She is a ship of 11,000 tons, 455 feet long, and the contracts for her construction require her to show a rate of speed of 20¼ knots an hour. The armament of the Diadem will enable her to fire 1,000 rounds of shot per minute.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A report was in circulation on the Stock Exchange to-day that the Chartered British South Africa Company had placed 250,000 shares of its stock with a syndicate at £2 per share, the company having the option of placing an equal amount of stock in 1897 at £2 15s. per share.

PEKIN, Oct. 21.—Hayashi Tadasou, the Japanese Minister to China, has been transferred by his Government to St. Petersburg. Ratifications of the Chino-Japanese commercial treaty were exchanged here yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Included in the withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England to-day was £50,000, destined for shipment to the United States.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Howard—Murray.

The marriage of Miss Viola Bernada Murray, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray of 65 West Ninetieth Street to Mr. Robert Emory Howard took place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, last evening at 8 o'clock. The rector of the church, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, performed the ceremony. There was a full choral service, the entire choir of thirty-five voices, under the direction of H. E. Duncan, the organist, rendering the music. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Murray. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Hawthorn and Miss Lillian Hawthorn of Brooklyn, Miss Florence Lohman of Bensonhurst, L. I., and Miss Maude Lamb of this city.

The bride's dress was of white satin, with a full train and high neck. It was fastened at the throat with a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. The trimming was of duchesse and point lace. The veil was draped and caught with orange blossoms. The bride carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

The bridesmaids were dressed in white mousseline de sole, over white silk. They carried bouquets of chrysanthemums to which were attached long streamers of white ribbon. The maid of honor was also gowned in white mousseline de soie. She carried chrysanthemums.

Mr. Howard's best man was Mr. Robert Morton, and the ushers, Mr. Walter Lee, Mr. Thomas Lambert, Mr. Charles T. Cunningham, and Mr. James Pomeroy.

A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents. Among the guests were Mr. Colton, Mr. and Mrs. Lohman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shipsey, Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss Mallory, Mr. Mallory, Frank Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blatt, Mr. and Mrs. Coldon, Mr. and Mrs. Al Powel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dalzel, Mr. Hawthorn, Mr. Farrar, Frank Howes, Lawrence Howes, Mr. and Mrs. Stein, Frank Whiteman, Miss Linheu, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse, Louis Rothchild, Miss H. Boughton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rothchild, Mr. and Mrs. Hellar, Mr. Indig, Frank Rothchild, Mr. and Mrs. Woodmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Teganlere, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Colton, A. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, the Misses Boughton, Dr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Bloch, Edward Shipsey, and Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan.

Villalonga—Dumbell.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, Vicar of Trinity Chapel, officiated yesterday at the marriage ceremony of Miss Constance Muriel Dumbell and John Laddislau Villalonga at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, at West Brighton, S. I. The bride is a daughter of the Rev. G. W. Dumbell of St. Mary's Church. Miss Mary Dumbell was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Camp, Miss Isabel Bonner, Miss May Boyd, Miss Amy Bonner, Miss Edith David, and Miss Beatrice Bonner. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, with a Court train, edged with small frills of white mousseline de soie. Her veil was of Brussels lace. The bridesmaids wore white mousseline de sole, trimmed with white satin, and white straw hats, trimmed with white chrysanthemums. The best man was Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne. The ushers were H. T. Dumbell, H. Parsons, Gustav Heinneken, G. C. Hamilton, E. Springs, and G. Fritz Wilson

Emerson—Emerson.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Miss Grace A. Emerson, ward of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow J. Spalding of Roslyndale, and Mr. Elmer I. Emerson of Middletown, N. Y., were wedded this evening at the Spalding residence, on Albano Street, by the Rev. R. B. Grover of the Roslyndale Congregational Church. The ring ceremony of the Episcopal service was used. The bride was gowned in white silk, with mousseline de sole and pearl trimmings, wore a tulle veil, caught with lilies of the valley, and carried a bunch of bride's roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Irene L. Barker of South Boston, and the best man Dr. Charles J. Redford of Middletown, N. Y. A reception was held, after which the happy couple started for their new home in Middletown.

Stephens—Hand.

Miss Georgiana Schanck Hand and Richard Tracy Stephens were married yesterday afternoon in Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington officiating. The best man was Lieut. Charles Stephens, United States Army, and the ushers were Augustus N. Hand, L. Bigelow Pollard, Frank Stephens, Dr. Edward S. Hawes, Louis May, and C. Delolse Schanck. The maid of honor was Miss Louise H. Schanck, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Harriet Stephens, Anna Borrow, Fannie Lockwood, and Ellen Boynton. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford A. Hand.

Nase—Farrell.

Miss Adelaide Louise Farrell and Matthias Nase were married in St. Bartholomew's Church last evening by the Rev. Dr. Greer. The bride was given away by her father, John F. Farrell. The best man was Charles Gregory, and the ushers were Henry Morris, Frederic Sperry, George Covington, Robert Furguson, Walter Bowles, and James Herron. The maid of honor was Miss Fannie Laudell, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Paine, Margaret Donaldson, and Content Donaldson. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 28 West Forty-sixth Street.

Creasey—Furman.

Miss Natalie Elizabeth Furman, daughter of William H. Furman, and William Wilberforce Creasey were married last night at the home of the bride's parents, 34 Waverly Street, Jersey City, by the Rev. Thomas Dixon of New-York. Miss Ethel Furman, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Emil Borneman was best man. The parlors of the house were handsomely decorated with white chrysanthemums and the couple stood under a Canterbury bell of the same flowers. A reception followed. Mr. and Mrs. Creasey left immediately after on a trip to Washington and the South.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.

4:30 A. M.—Dock, foot of West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owned by the city. Damage, $500.

5:40 A. M.—40 West Fifty-seventh Street, J. Ouncer. Damage, $5.

7:50 P. M.—288 Tenth Avenue, William Rudolph, butcher's shop. Damage, $25.

10:40 P. M.—104 West Twenty-fourth Street; carpenter's shop; damage, $5.

10:45 P. M.—106 Mott Street; woodshed; damage trifling.

MR. HANNA AND COERCION

HIS COMMENTS ON CHAIRMAN JONES'S PROCLAMATION.

Considers the Charge of Mr. Bryan that Workingmen Will Be Coerced into Voting Against Their Convictions Absurd, Yet the Republican Committee Will Do Anything in Its Power to Protect the Rights of Citizens.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee this morning gave to the press the following announcement:

"The manifest policy of the silver Democratic managers in this campaign, as set forth by their candidate for President shortly after his nomination, has been to create the belief in the minds of the workingmen that they were being coerced by their employers to vote contrary to their convictions.

"The Chairman of their National Committee, the Hon. James K. Jones, has emphasized this policy in a proclamation in which he boldly charges the employing classes of the country with having entered into a conspiracy to coerce their employes into voting contrary to their opinions. This is a very grave charge, and it has now assumed a form that justifies giving it some attention.

"To coerce a voter is a crime against the laws of the land, and if Messrs. Bryan and Jones know of coercion they made themselves accomplices of the criminals by not informing the proper authorities and taking steps for prosecution.

"While we consider the charge absurd, and believe that American workingmen and employers are too independent and patriotic either to be coerced or to coerce, the Republican National Committee will do anything in its power to protect workingmen in the free and untrammeled exercise of their rights as citizens, and will cheerfully unite with the National Democratic Committee in any movement having that object in view.

"Coercion of voters is not only an un-American, unpatriotic, and despotic usurpation of the rights of a free citizen, but it is a wrong that will inevitably recoil upon its perpetrators. It is an arbitrary use of power that is in direct conflict with the principles of our Government.

"The civil compact of the majority rule means free majorities, for whose protection all Constitutional powers should be used, and without which a political victory would be barren of results worthy of a great party. This committee will spare no pains to secure to every citizen, whatever his politics, the right to cast his vote according to his convictions and to have his vote honestly counted."

WOULD DISMISS ANY COERCIONIST.

United States Circuit Judge Caldwell Replies to Questions.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 21.—A local paper publishes a reply to a telegram sent to United States Circuit Judge Henry C. Caldwell, at St. Paul, as to whether he would order an investigation made if complaint that the discharge of an employe of a railroad under Federal court receivership had been made for political reasons. Judge Caldwell says:

I would order an investigation of a complaint that an employe of the court had been discharged for political reasons, and if the complaint, upon investigation, appeared to be well founded, I would at once order the dismissal of every receiver, general manager, or other officer or employe of the court having anything to do with discharging or threatening to discharge employes for political reasons. And it would be sufficient ground for removing the receiver or general manager if they had reason to believe that such unlawful coercion was being practiced or threatened by any of their subordinate officers or employes and took no step to investigate and suppress it.

The foundation stone of the Republic is the free suffrage of the citizens. It is the Constitutional right of every legal voter to vote as he pleases. Any interference with this fundamental right of the citizens by a court would be a high crime, deserving impeachment, and any employe of the court who attempts to coerce other employes of the court to vote otherwise than according to their own judgment and free choice, by threats of discharging them from the service of the court, or by the use of any other illegal means, would merit and would receive instant dismissal from the service of the court, without regard to his rank or position.

HENRY C. CALDWELL,
United States Circuit Judge,
Eighth Judicial Circuit.

Jokes in His Acceptance.

From The Boston Transcript.

A facetious letter of acceptance has been written by William H. Holden, who was nominated by the Republicans as Senator from the Second Suffolk District. Some extracts from it are these: "Having been informed unofficially of my nomination for Senator by the Republicans of the Second Suffolk District, I hasten to reply and accept the nomination before the convention has an opportunity to reconvene and reconsider its hasty and ill-advised action. * * * I am prepared to support the principles of the Republican Party as set forth at St. Louis, and the candidates nominated on the platform of the party. This may or may not affect betting in the great Middle West, but it means very much to me. Anybody who, in these hard times, attempts to support anything, after providing for his own family, deserves a great deal of credit. * * * I would make it mandatory on the railway and other companies who ask for favors to pay the Treasurer of the Commonwealth for those favors instead of the legislators, who draw salaries for protecting the people. Do not understand by this that I am declaring war on the corporations. I am merely declaring war on the thirty thrifty statesmen who come to Boston with certificates of good behavior and go away with helpful but unexplainable rolls of non-traceable greenbacks."

Just Plain McManus.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A man applied for registration in St. Louis, giving his name as McManus. When asked his other name, he said he had never had any, though he was called Mack for short. The clerks refused to accept him, and he appealed to the Election Commission. After an extended conference he was permitted to register as McManus, plain and unadorned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Almost the entire business portion of the village of Lancaster, this county, was burned before dawn to-day. The flames started in the tannery of Mofield & Co., and spread to a livery stable, to the hardware store of J. A. Maute, to the Bank of Lancaster building, the shoe store of Charles Schiffel, Frank Cushing's drug store, and the telephone office. Loss, $50,000.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 21.—The enameling department of the Eastern Tinware Company of Portland, a branch of the American Stamping Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned to-day. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Fire in 6 and 8 Wabash Avenue to-day destroyed $325,000 worth of property. The building is occupied by manufacturing agents, including the Illinois branch of the New-York Condensed Milk Company.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Two brick buildings, 571-578 Grand Avenue, occupied by ten families and several small stores, were burned to-day. Loss, $35,000.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Oct. 21.—Mayer Brothers's pottery was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is more than $100,000.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 21.—The First Baptist Church and the Masonic Temple were burned last night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

A KANSAS FARMER'S VIEWS.

His Theory as to the Cause of Hard Times in His State.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your paper of several days ago contained an unjust and partisan impeachment of Kansas and her people in an article taken from one of the most unscrupulous and unconscionable political papers of the State, which had a purpose to subserve. That purpose lay in the direction of a depreciation of the State, where, only two years before, the aim of the paper lay in the contrary direction, and then the slogan of itself and party was, "Stand up for Kansas," and nothing it could print was too fulsome in praise of Kansas, her advantages, and her people.

But now that it sees the political foundation slipping from beneath its feet, it is a horse of a different color, and it waxes wroth and rends its garments in slanderous efforts to account for the exodus of some three or four hundred thousand people from the State, shifting the responsibility for it upon its opponents, who had a short reign here two years ago and sadly disturbed the status of the old party that held sway for thirty years and left the people in debt to the tune of three or four hundred millions and had brought the State to a scale of expenses greater than that of the old State of Indiana, three times as great as that of the wealthy State of Connecticut, and equal to that of two or three of the most considerable Southern States put together, so that our taxes were double those of the adjacent State of Missouri, so much praised in comparison with Kansas in the article referred to.

And this, remember, was in a State newly settled by people of small means and of no means at all, who fled hither to get homes without money and without price. To such a people the $13,000,000 a year they pay in taxes is a burden of itself not to be borne without severe deprivation. This taken in connection with what followed literally crushed the economic life out of thousands, and compelled them to flee the State and look for greener pastures and a more genial financial clime. This hegira of people is not confined to Kansas. Nebraska has shared it till a score or two of her western counties are well-nigh deserted, and as in Kansas, a traveler over twenty miles of her territory once well-settled does not see a human abode—only the remains of the structures that formerly occupied every quarter section.

Minnesota reports 40,000 families evicted from their homes by foreclosure and sale of their premises from under the poor and heart-broken occupants—four or five to the family, remember. Nebraska undoubtedly comes in for an equal number, and Kansas twice as many.

Think of a single law firm in one of the interior counties of the State having 1,200 cases of foreclosure on hand at one time and many rural practitioners containing forty foreclosure sales in a single number, and so for two or three years in succession!

But how did such a state of things come about that made all this necessary and unavoidable, you ask? That involves a somewhat lengthy story, which I will condense as much as possible. After the Congress of the United States in its saturnalia of corruption and plunder in 1870-72 had dumped most of the unsettled lands of these States into the maw of the great railroad corporations and syndicates, and speculators had gobbled the residue, the two set about disposing of their booty, and to that end hurried up the work to the uttermost extent, aware that it was problematical whether the country known as the great plains was available for cultivation on account of its droughty character and the hot winds that swept over it in Summer.

To facilitate the sale of the land they organized a boom and "roped" all the "blowers" and newspapers of the older States into their service to advertise the country as a veritable garden of Eden, attractive and lovely beyond the power or ability of pen to describe. Their retainers did manful service in this line, since they were exorbitantly paid for it; and poor, unsophisticated human nature fell into the trap by the hundred thousand. Their pictures of splendid farms, with orchards and vineyards, residences, and outbuildings posted on every school house and at every crossroads in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky were too seductive for the hard-working denizens of those States to resist, and they "pulled up" and started for the paradise so attractively depicted, little reckoning that they were on the road to sorrow and ruin.

The tale told by all as they sadly withdrew from the country with broken-down teams and disappointed hopes was about the same, and a most woeful recital. Each told how he entered the land with splendid teams and appointments, and commenced operations with a section of land and on a big scale; erected ample buildings, and broke up 320 acres which he planted to corn, and for three years didn't raise a bushel, as the hot winds came in July and parched everything up inside of three days, although before that it looked promising in the extreme. His garden, which on a certain Monday morning about the middle of July, was a most luxuriant growth of vegetables and flowers, on Thursday night was as bare as the road, all burned to a crisp and blown away. And so it went on for three years in succession, till repeated failure made the heart sick and the man abandoned the land, leaving all that he took there and not realizing a dollar.

A man literally impoverished and driven to work in a coal mine in my vicinity, settled near Kinsley on the most attractive landscape, with $5,000 in hand, with which he made preparation to spend his life. Among other things he planted several thousand trees, only to see them all wither and perish from drought and hot winds. He came away after five years' of constant failure of all his efforts to fight it out with nature on that line.

Still another man, who left under similar circumstances, and from a freeholder became a renter, or a tramp, replied to my suggestion that he ought to have read and studied up on that region before he entered upon it, repelled my suggestion with warmth, declaring that he read a d——d sight too much about it, and that if he had not read and accepted the infernal representations and handbills posted on every schoolhouse and scattered broadcast in Indiana where he lived, he would never have been inveigled to his ruin, and leave the bones of his poor wife, who died broken-hearted, out there on the bleak, accursed prairie.

This is the history of the thousands seduced to their downfall and compelled to face poverty and privation the rest of their lives, through the agency of the great corporations and railroads of the West, organized and engineered from your city, and whose capital, bonds and securities are mostly owned in the Old World.

Living in the eastern part of the State, which is not subject to the vicissitudes and discouragements referred to, I have had an opportunity to witness the triumphal entry upon and the disconsolate withdrawal from, the region, thus signalized by one of the greatest frauds of the age.

As I have said, the army of speculators who had gobbled every other section not awarded the railroad syndicates, joined in the grand carnival of imposition and deception, and added their voice and influence to the general din till little else could be heard as it rolled through the land.

Simultaneously the country was invaded by another army of loan agents and money investors, inspired by the same spirit and carried forward by the same tide, who literally forced their money upon people, willing or unwilling. Whether they were in need of it or not made little difference—they must have it, and in such sums, compared with the value of the land, as astounded the unsophisticated countryman and brought him to consent; since it was equivalent to a sale of his farm at an ample price. With the funds he went in deeper, and so continued till the bubble burst, when, having consumed his suddenly acquired riches, he found himself impoverished and compelled to fall into the adverse tide, which now swept out of the country.

All alike, loaner and borrower, banker and farmer, were overwhelmed in a common ruin. The three hundred exploded loan agencies in operation in Kansas, together with their bankrupt head centres, situated in Kansas City, which went down burdened with millions, and the general hegira of the people from the region affected all attest the terrible effects to those immediately concerned, as well as to the reputation of the State at large.

And even further East, in the centre of the State, where cropping was admissible and hot winds less destructive, the farmer did little better, since he was on the outer rim of the wheel as respects markets, where railroad charges consumed the whole value of his shipment and even brought him in debt for transportation.

This results in the farmer's burning his corn instead of marketing it and burdening himself with the cost of importing coal, even if he had the money. Although our State and people subsidized its railroads with lands and bonds sufficient, as a Governor declared, to build and equip every road in the State, the latter rely on nothing, but impose the most exorbitant freight rates at all times—double those of neighboring States and east of the Mississippi—their charges being gauged to meet not only necessary expenses and an adequate dividend on actual investment, but also dividends on watered stock greater in amount than the original cost of the road and equipment.

For example, Jay Gould having bought the Missouri Pacific about 1868 or 1869 for $20,000,000, forthwith proceeded to capitalize it at $60,000,000. And then, as he branched out and ramified the State with his lateral roads and feeders, he pursued the same policy of doubling up his stock, and thus laid production under unjust contribution and answered all complaints as to his ill-gotten gains in the well-known language of the father of the Vanderbilts, of this generation. So that the section of the State not forced to combat nature was but little better off than the other, since it had the monopolist arrayed against it, who is even more relentless than the elements.

The farmer is thus left high and dry without funds even to pay his taxes. The Secretary of our State Board of Agriculture a few years ago showed that the corn crop of Kansas for 1889 cost the farmers millions of dollars more to raise than it was worth; and the crop of 1890, by the same authority, was worth scarce half what it had cost.

I have taken no note of the times and their effects on the Western as well as the Eastern farmer. There are many disputed points connected with the subject, at the East particularly. In the West we are pretty unanimous as to the cause of the hard times and the effects on the farmer, and, indeed, on every other legitimate vocation.

For example, the yield of wheat per acre in 1872 was twelve bushels, and the value per acre about $15. But in 1895 the yield per acre, although nearly fourteen bushels, had fallen to less than $7 per acre. And the value of the crop from 21,000,000 acres in 1872 was over $70,000,000 greater than the value of the yield from 34,000,000 acres in 1895. This is according to the statistical abstract of the Treasury Department at Washington.

The Board of Agriculture of Illinois reported a few years since that the corn crop of that State for ten years previous had cost the farmers $7,000,000 more than it would fetch.

So much for results. For causes we remember what John A. Logan and John Sherman told us before the work of contraction and demonetization commenced in 1873, and it has all come sadly to pass, so that we have reason for believing Moses and the prophets.

Logan in a speech in the Senate said, (and Sherman re-echoed it in full as strong language:)

"If this policy is carried into effect, I can see the prairies of Illinois and of the great West, now blooming with cheerful homes, again sinking baok to idleness and the mortgage fiends at their hellish work. I can see the hopes of the farmer blasted as he burns his corn for fuel because its price will not pay the transportation and dividends on fictitious railway stocks and bonds. I can see our people of the West groaning and burdened under taxation to pay debts of States, counties, and cities incurred when money was plenty and bright hopes of the future were held out to lead them on.

"I can see the producers of the West reduced to serfdom to pay interest on public and private debts to the money sharks of Wall Street, and Threadneedle Street, London, and I can see no benefit to any one except to money holders and those who have fixed incomes."

Logan said this and whole columns more to the same effect. As John Russell Young said in his final summing up of the late Chicago Convention as correspondent of The New-York Herald, "The West is angry and is swept by a wave of discontent. This discontent is based on the indifference to any interests but those of monopolies at Washington. Corporate schemes are so multiplied and vast that they block the way in Congress. Neither party takes a proper interest in measures of vital interest to the people. The result is rebellion expressed in the nomination of Bryan—this and nothing more."

I have thus tried to answer the question so often interpolated in the petulant, ribald, and ill-natured article in your paper of Oct. 7 entitled "Raising Cain in Kansas," without imitating the author either in animus or style, but in a candid, sensible, and unobtrusive manner.

A KANSAS FARMER.
OSSAWATOMIE, Kan., Oct. 18, 1896.

TO SETTLE TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Russia, France, and Great Britain Have Reached an Agreement.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Paris saying it is stated there that through the efforts of the Czar as an intermediary an agreement has been reached between the Russian, French, and British Governments for the settlement of the troubles in Turkey.

Should the plan of settlement decided upon be unopposed by two members of the Dreibund, the third member will be obliged to accept it. The basis of a policy regarding China and Japan, the dispatch says, has also been outlined by the three powers and other international matters are being arranged.

Beginning of Japanese Competition.

Among the concessions made to Japan through her recent treaty with Germany is one, resulting from the operation of the most favored nation clause, which involves an important reduction in the import duties on porcelain and pottery ware. Japan will benefit from the tariff applied to similar Austrian articles, says The Chamber of Commerce Journal. The Austro-German treaty lowered the duties from 14 marks to 10 marks for white porcelain, and from 30 marks to 20 marks for colored or gilded porcelain, and from 30 marks to 24 marks for porcelain and analogous products mixed with other materials. For earthenware and baked clay, the duties were dropped from 10 marks to 8 marks. Hitherto the Japanese article has not been admitted on these terms, but on a differential tariff. But, in spite of that tariff, Germany in the course of the last four years has not imported less than 193,200 kilogrammes of porcelain ware and 157,400 kilogrammes of pottery articles of Japanese origin. Such a quantity could not be ignored, and the French Consul-General at Leipsic points out that one can conceive that German manufacturers have not without uneasiness seen that the concessions made to Japan will necessarily increase the amount. So far, no doubt, it has been cheifly a question of expensive articles on the sale of which the diminution of the import duty has had little effect. But when the Japanese set resolutely to work to produce the cheap article, there is no doubt that the German porcelain and pottery industry will be very seriously menaced on its own ground. This is an eventuality looked forward to in Saxony and elsewhere, and it has not failed to cause some alarm.

Remarkable March by Russians.

Gen. Grodekoff, a Russian General, who made a name by a ride to Herat some years ago and who now holds a command on the Amur, gives an interesting account of a remarkable march of nearly 5,000 miles made by Russian troops. This account appears as an order of the day in the Invalide Russe. "After a march of nearly a year's duration, the Fourth and Eighth Battalions of the Line of Eastern Siberia, as well as the Second and Fourth Batteries of the Artillery Brigade of Eastern Siberia, arrived in their new encampments in the Amur district in the middle of June. These troops marched over 7,000 versts, (say 4,700 English miles,) of which 4,000 were by land and 3,000 by water. The most trying part of their journey was that accomplished on rafts between Chita, Stretensk, and Blagovestchensk, or about 1,500 versts, between the middle of May and the middle of June. The weather was cold and rainy, and the rivers were very swollen and their current rapid. To overcome these difficulties the men had to work fourteen hours a day. At certain stages of the journey the body of troops covered an extent of twenty versts between the advanced and rear guards. During the whole of the march the losses were only two officers and four soldiers dead, two officers and twenty-five men left behind in the hospitals along the route. The batteries lost twenty-nine horses. After their arrival I reviewed these troops on three separate occasions and found the men in good condition and excellent spirits. Two hundred years ago another Russian force made a similar march to defend the fort of Albazin against the Chinese in this very same Amur region."

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Annandale, (Br.,) Davies, Tilt Cove, N. F., Oct. 15. With copper ore to American Metal Company—vessel to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol Oct. 7 and Swansea Oct. 9, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

MISSOURI FOR M'KINLEY.

Filley Predicts a Republican Majority of 15,000.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Chauncey Ives Filley, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, claims Missouri for McKinley by 14,000 majority, after a secret poll just completed.

This poll shows an increase of 10,000 Republican voters over the vote of 1894, when Robinson, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, received 229,657 votes to 226,547 for Black, the Democratic candidate. This would give the Republicans in round numbers, 240,000 votes.

A poll just completed by the Sound-Money Democratic managers places their strength at 40,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge Lambert Tree of Chicago is at the Clarendon.

—James J. Van Alen of Newport is at the Cambridge.

—John V. L. Pruyn of Albany is at the Manhattan.

—Henry Bedlow of Newport, R. I., is at the Windsor.

—Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Cincinnati, is at the Plaza.

—Col. H. S. Haines of Atlanta is at the Marlborough.

—David A. Wells of Norwich, Conn., is at the Park Avenue.

—Col. Samuel E. Tilman of West Point is at the St. Denis.

—Archibald E. Baxter of Elmira and John L. Slade of Albany are at the Metropole.

—Larned Hand of Albany and Dr. W. J. Taylor of Philadelphia are at the Albemarle.

—Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Holland.

—Edward C. Smith, President of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, is at the Warldorf.

—James E. Preston of Boston, E. A. Oliver of Chicago, and H. H. Nelson of Toledo are at the Everett.

—R. A. Wilson of Boston, J. H. Getchel of Pittsburg, and R. A. Noble of Providence are at the Astor.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson and Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y., are at the Hoffman.

—Arthur W. Robson of Baltimore and J. W. Hamill and Edwin B. Robbins of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Westminster.

—Eugene H. Hill of Philadelphia, George S. Dana of Utica, and W. B. Kibbee of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—William Angus of Hartford, J. S. Pierson of Burlington, Vt., and W. A. Folger of Akron, Ohio, are at the Buckingham.

—W. D. Lovell of Boston, S. H. Chapman of New-Haven, E. E. Boynton of Rochester, and W. G. Sterett of Washington are at the Normandie.

—Congressman Frank S. Black of Troy, Judge Edward S. Isham of Chicago, and J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—John L. Romer of Buffalo, J. Gilmour Page of Philadelphia, Joseph McCreery of Toledo, and P. P. Smith of Scranton, Penn., are at the Imperial.

—W. R. Herrick, W. J. Goulding, E. D. Howard, H. W. Bailey, A. R. Cushing, J. W. Hutchingson, Mrs. O. O'Brien, and Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, are at the San Remo.

—Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Henry Howard of Rhode Island, Col. C. G. Hunt, United States Army; State Engineer Campbell W. Adams of Albany, and Milton H. Smith of Louisville are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery, 120 Franklin Street.

—Bear, C. H., York, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits, 120 Franklin Street.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery; A. S. Thorne, hosiery, 115 Worth Street.

—Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. E. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Converse, Collins, Merrill & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. V. Collins, furnishing goods;

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Prices Paid for Property Owned by the Dimick Estate.

The sale of the remaining Dimick property at auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, by L. J. Phillips & Co., indicated that there was a good demand for realty in the city well located. The bidding was brisk and in settled business districts prices were strong and well held.

The feature of the sale was the prices paid for property on the Boulevard, and probably the greatest surprise of all was the amount which the corner of Boulevard and Seventy-fourth Street sold for. There were three old two-story brick buildings, with stores, located there, and W. H. Browning, one of the heirs, bid it in for $117,500.

The sale was attended by the largest crowd assembled in the room this year, and fully 500 representative investors and speculators were present, among them being Charles A. Peabody, representing the Astor estate; John D. Crimmins, Edward and David Oppenheimer, John and William Rankin, Edward Hirsh, Henry Morgenthau, Alois Gutwillig, Flake & Dowling, Mandelbaum & Lewine, Ottinger Brothers, Morris Lipman, George Ruddell, Edward C. and Frederick G. Potter, and Louis and L. K. Ungrich.

The heirs bid in most of the property. In fact, only six outsiders succeeded in obtaining any of the parcels, and then at prices above the appraisals. The total amount of the sale was $781,900.

The following parcels were sold:

No. 5 Hubert Street, two-and-one-half-story brick building, 20x57, to Kempner Brothers, for $9,000.

No. 185 Franklin Street, six-story brick building, 20x70, to James V. Gardiner, representing J. W. Dimick, Jr., the son, for $32,250.

No. 11 Greenwich Avenue, three-story brick building, 19x56.8¾x15.5¾irregular, to Mr. Gardiner, for $14,000.

No. 493 Seventh Avenue, three-story brick building, 20.2½x75, to Mr. Gardiner, for $19,000.

No. 531 Hudson Street and Nos. 118 and 120 Charles Street, three three-story brick buildings, to Mr. Gardiner, for $28,000.

No. 48 Watts Street, three-story brick loft building, 21x80, to James Pyle, for $17,500.

Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Jones Street, four-story brick and frame buildings on front and two brick buildings on rear, 75x100, to Mr. Gardiner, for $38,750.

No. 1,079 Broadway, three-story brick building, 25.1⅞x12.3¾x25x15, to the New-York Realty Co., for $17,000.

No. 71 Washington Square, South, three-story brick building, 25x100, to Mr. Gardiner, for $44,000.

No. 60 Varick Street and 20, 20½ and 22 Laight Street one two-and-one-half and two story brick buildings, 25x100, to Mr. Gardiner, for $36,000.

No. 401 Canal Street, two-and-one-half-story brick building, 21.7x71.10x18.4, irregular, to Mr. Gardiner, for $23,000.

No. 401 Canal Street, two-and-one-half-story brick building, 22.1x82.1x22.1x82.4, to Mr. Gardiner, for $24,500.

No. 95 Crosby Street, two-story frame building in front and two-story brick building in rear, 25.9½x68.6x26.9x67.8, to William H. Browning, representing the daughter, for $16,250.

Nos. 345, 347, and 349 East Thirty-fourth Street, three five-story brick double tenements, 60x97.6, to O. H. Dage for $36,100.

No. 24 Desbrosses Street, three-story brick and frame building, 20x50, to Mr. Gardiner, for $15,000.

No. 422 West Broadway, four-story iron front building, 25x70.3½, to Mr. Gardiner, for $33,000.

Nos. 392 and 394 West Broadway, four-story iron front building, 51.5¾x75.5x51.8¾x75.1½, to Mr. Gardiner, for $75,000.

No. 304 West Fifty-fourth Street, four-and-one-half-story brownstone dwelling in front, and four-story stable on rear, 25x175.6¾x25.2x178.4, to Mr. Gardiner, for $34,000.

West Seventy-eighth Street, 452 feet east of Boulevard, 25x102.2, to William Carlin for $17,000.

Nos. 354, 356, and 358 Boulevard, three two-story brick buildings, and Nos. 225, 227, 229, and 231 West Seventy-seventh Street, four three-story brick dwellings, 175½ on Boulevard by 100.5x102.2x50.1 on West Seventy-seventh Street, by 25.6½x69.4¾, to Mr. Gardiner for $93,000.

Southeast corner of Boulevard and Ninety-third Street, 33.9x154.4½x36.5x154.11½, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., for $42,250.

Nos. 287, 289, and 291 Boulevard, three two-story brick buildings, and Nos. 217, 219, 221, 223, and 227 West Seventy-fourth Street, six three-story brick dwellings, 66.9x124.0¼x18.4x24.6¼x44.8¾x118.8, to William H. Browning for $117,250.

Messrs. B. M. Strauss & Co. have leased for Beltaire, Lurch & Co., to Frank C. Ives, the champion billiardist of the world, for a period of ten years, the upper lofts of the building at the northeast corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway.

The buyer of No. 300 Broadway, reported last week, is Jefferson M. Levy. It is an old four-story building, and adjoins the property, Nos. 302 and 304, on the corner of Duane Street, owned by the estate of William W. Astor. No. 298 is owned by Charles Chanler, and No. 296 by the estate of Jacob Lorillard. Between Mr. Lorillard's parcel and Reade Street is the Dun property, on which a tall building will be erected, the plans having already been prepared.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth has associated his brother, Hugh D. Smyth, in business with him. The latter, for the past few years, has been dealing principally with Brooklyn property.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, No. 243 West Broadway, west side, 28.4 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street, 24 by 69.10 by 51, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,762; prior mortgage, $28,000; also 257 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 40 by 24.6, with a yard 11.6 by 12.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,310; prior mortgage, $29,000.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Philip L. Wilson, referee, 128 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick stable.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George M. Bayne, referee, Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 94.8 by 145. Due on judgment, $11,055.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, 347 East Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 120 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,600.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meidrum, referee, adjoining West Farms, 50 feet southwest of the south line of Bronx Park, 100 by 250.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward C. Perkins, referee, 402 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.9, one-story brick and frame building. Due on judgment, $1,328.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Tinton Avenue, southeast corner, for a three-story brick flat, by Edward G. Williams of 1,262 Boston Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

Fulton Street and Westchester Avenue, southeast corner, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and store, by John Stahl of Westchester, owner; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Union Avenue, alteration to a two-story frame dwelling, by R. D. Baornum of 243 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; cost, $600.

No. 6 East Ninth Street, alterations to a five-story brick and stone dwelling, by Charles T. Whittingham of Tarrytown, N. Y., owner; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.

MARKET ST, e s, Lot 511, map of Hendrick Rutgers; Cornelius Daniels and wife to Pauline Yedel..... $1

LAIGHT ST, 38 to 44; Lydia A. Bliss to William H. Russell..... 10

SAME; Robert Prosselt and wife to Lydia A. Bliss..... 100

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Philip Samuels to Frederick S. West..... 1

13TH ST, 6, 8, and 10 East; Eugene A. Hoffman and wife to Abner W. Pollard and others..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 822; A. L. and J. F. Reynolds Company of New-Jersey to A. L. and J. F. Reynolds Company of New-York..... 1

20TH ST, 406 West; Archibald Fleishman and others, executors, to E. A. Cushman and another..... 6,000

47TH ST, 617 and 619 West; Dietrich Greene and wife to William Wetherer... 1

76TH ST, s e corner of Riverside Drive; 100x243x92.1x44.2; Charles S. Lousher and wife to William H. Roder..... 1

83D ST, 16 West; Charles L. Guy, referee, to Emma Goldmark..... 8,000

87TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of Park Av, 28x100.8; Clarence Hartman to Henry Hoflenner..... 3,300

LEXINGTON AV, 751; John J. Kennedy to James Stern..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,564, w s, 48 n of 106th St, 19x70; Andrew Wolff to Frank Brown..... 1

3D AV, 3,541; William C. Davidson to Nineteenth Ward Bank..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Nineteenth Ward Bank to William C. Davidson..... 1

FULTON AV, 1,035; Joseph Pinchbeck and others to William E. Robbins and wife..... 1

AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Mary J. Hardy to Anna T. Hardy..... 1

133D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.1; Nathan L. Holm and wife to Joseph Holm..... 25,300

SOUTH BROADWAY, e s, part of Lot 46, map of farm of Mary E. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge; Benjamin H. Sealey and wife to Myra G. Wheeler..... 1

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Philip Samuel to Frank S. Walt..... 1

163D ST, s corner of Cauldwell Av, 25x100x irregular; William F. Bosselmann to Alvine Bosselmann..... 1

MUSCOOLA ST, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 151.8x irregular; also Muscoola St, e corner of Broadway, 125x100; Daniel E. Seybel to John C. Rodger and another..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,544, n s, 43.11 ft n of 106th St, 19x70; Joseph A. Thompson to Antonio Wolff..... 1

119TH ST, 110 West; George W. Eggers and wife to Robert O. N. Ford..... 1

7TH AV, 2,105; John A. Pregge and another, as executors, to Theodore A. Schemelzlein and another..... 17,475

MORRIS AV, w s, 125 ft s of 156th St, 50x127.7x57.4x99.1; Bertha Volkling to Philip Frendenmacher..... 12,000

GERARD AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of Archlarino Place, 54x108.10x50x129.2; Z. Romaine Brown and wife to John Monohan..... 10

PROSPECT AV, e s, 179 ft n of north boundary line of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 21x100; Ignatz Ries to Margaret Ries..... 1

FOX ST, 1,627 and 1,629; Leopold R. Trew to Andrea Johnson and another.. 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75.11 ft n of Columbine St, 50.7x98.7x50x100.4; James B. Butler, referee, to Charles P. Faber..... 1,525

Lot 350, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to Pallreck Matthews and wife 100

STEBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Elizabeth Lancaster to Marie E. De Novellis..... 329

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 89.1 ft e of Clinton Av, 19.6x100; August Pierson to Augusta Pierson..... 1,000

ROAD from Hudson River to King's Bridge, n w s, at s corner of Lot of Mary A. Finnegan, 25x100; David B. Cox and wife to James Finnegan..... 750

JAMSEN AV, n s, 351 ft w of Terrace View Av, 33x100; Carl B. Weisse to Marie L. Weisse..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Aloise L. Ernst to Carl B. Weisse..... 1

MATILDA ST, n s, 145.3 ft n of Kossuth Av, 45.5x101.3x61.3x100; John Callender to Emma Rheinish..... 1,500

LOT 161, Block D, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Edward H. Morton and another. 600

LOTS 119, 120, and 121, map of Fugsley estate; Henry Ruhl and wife to John Bussel and another..... 1

LOTS 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 22, 24, 25, 26, and about 213 other lots, between Hughes Av and Westchester Creek, map of Benson estate. Throgg's Neck; the Duchess Land Company to Joseph A. Gibbons.. 80,000

Recorded Leases.

MORRIS, Henry L., and others, trustees, to Garfella O. Chickering; 45th St, n s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, 17 years.. $600

SMITH, Mortimer and Frederick W. Langhorst; 156 and 158 East 23d St, 10 years 6 months..... 4,000

KANENBLEY, George Nason, executor, to Frank Makay, 38 Sheriff St, 5 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

A. L. & J. F. REYNOLDS COMPANY, a corporation, to United States Trust Company, New-York; 822 Greenwich St, 3 years..... $12,000

BLOCH, Aaron, to Charlotte Heller; 82 and 84 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 4,000

BAIS, Lydia A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38, 40, 42, and 44 Laight St, 1 year..... 80,000

BAUMGARTNER, Rosa, and Jacob L., to Gustav Fuld; e s of 1st Av, 151 ft n of 104th St, 40.3x92.2 years..... 1,500

BELSKY, Frank, and Wincy, to Mary Jaheika; Lots 242 and 243, map of Section A, Wyse estate, 3 years..... 1,200

BREDEN, Anna M., to Meta Bate; n w corner of 1st Av and 115th St, 2 years.. 700

DAVIDSON, William C., to William T. Smith and another, trustees, &c.; 2,541 3d Av, 5 years..... 13,000

DE NOVELLIS, Marie E., to Lavinia D. Ward, guardian of Louie L. and Rie Cornish; w s of Stebbins Av, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 5 years..... 4,000

EPSTEIN, Herman and Isaac, to Communipau Coal Company; 141 and 143 Rivington St, (lease,) 30 days..... 2,500

FITZPATRICK, John H. and wife, to Austin D. Ewen, executor, &c., of George Richard; 270 West 19th St, 5 years..... 10,000

FREUDENMACHER, Philip, to Bertha Volkening; w s of Morris Av, 125 ft s of 155th St, 1 year..... 12,000

GIBBINS, Joseph A., to The Duchess Land Company; Lots 6 to 10, 24 to 26, and about 187 other lots and other lots between Hewes Av and Westchester Creek, map of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck, 3 years..... 45,790

HIGGINS, Elizabeth and Luke, to The Greenwich Savings Bank; e s of 10th Av, 22.10 ft s of 32d St, 1 year..... 10,000

JOHNSTON, Harriet, to Elek J. Ludvigh; 209 West 121st St, 2 months..... 2,500

KAUFMAN, Felix, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 23 Ferry St, 1 year..... 10,000

LE MON, William S., and Charles H., to John F. Christie; 213 and 215 Duane St and 190 West St; also, 17th St, n s, 436 ft w of 2d Av, and Jane St, s w corner Hudson St, all title, 1 year..... 4,000

LOEB, Philip, to Amelia Fechtler; 219 East 48th St, 2 years..... 1,200

McDONNELL, Peter, and wife to The Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 72d St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 210 West, 3 years..... 25,000

McCARTHY, Lorenda, to Franklin Schwab; n s of 131st St, 368.4 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 300

McCARTHY, Lorenda, and husband to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; 31 West 131st St, 3 years..... 7,000

MONAGHAN, John, to J. Romaine Brown; e s of Gerard Av, 37.9 ft s of Arcularius Place, 5 years..... 3,200

MATTHEWS, Patrick, and wife to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Boone St, Lot 350 of amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, installments..... 600

NOONAN, Arthur J., and wife to George Alexander; 154 West 153d St, 2 years.. 2,000

FORD, Robert O'Neill, to George W. Eggers; 110 West 119th St, 1 year..... 1,087

OVERINGTON, Thomas, and wife to John M. Hunt; n s of 129th St., 265 4th Av (widened,) 1 year..... 2,000

O'TOOLE, Elizabeth, to Henry Kable; s w corner of Fox and 169th St, 30 days.. 1,000

PICCIRILLI, Attilio, and others to Sarah A. Williamson; n s of 152d St, (old line,) 550 ft e of Willis Av, 2 months..... 1,000

PIARITO, Matilda, to Matilda Grabfelder; s e corner of Columbus Av and 95th St, 1 year..... 1,000

POLLARD, Abner W. and Robert S., and Macroy O'Laughlin to Eugene A. Hoffman; 6 to 10 East 13th St, installments.. 150,000

PORINI, Mary, to Mary Harrison; 8 Franklin St, 2 years..... 1,000

PISCIOTTA and wife to David Quigley; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 144th St, 3 months..... 3,000

ROSS, Alexander J., to Eugene K. Sackett; s s of 27th St, Lot 118, map of Belleau lots, 1 month..... 400

REID, Ida Walter, to the executors, &c., of Richard M. Hunt; 1,475 3d Av, 5 years.. 35,000

REID, James, to the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Morris Av, 125.11 n of 182d St, instllments..... 720

RYAN, Mary E., to Jacob P. Balter; n e corner of Avenue B and 1st St, 5 years.. 5,000

ROGERS, John C., to Daniel E. Saybel; s s of Muscoota St, 370 ft e of King's Bridge Road, or Broadway, 3 years..... 11,000

SAME to same; Lots 310 to 314, map of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, 3 years.. 8,000

SAME to same; s e corner of Muscoota St and King's Bridge Road, or Broadway, 3 years..... 21,000

SICHEL, Albert, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 22d St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 207 to 215 East 22d St, 3 years..... 80,000

SMITH, Eliza and John J., to Edmund A. Burke; n s of 74th St, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 4,000

SAGE, Irene, to Frances I. Schramme; n w corner of 152d St and Boulevard or Public Drive, 1 year..... 26,500

TILLIE, Bertha, to August Schaffer; e s of Martha Av, 50 ft n of 2d Av, 2 years. 2,000

WEISSE, Carl B., and wife to Josephine Weil; n s of Jansen Av, 351 ft w of Terrace View Av, 1 year..... 1,000

WILSON, William S., and wife to Sylvester L. H. Ward; trustee of Jane A. Ward, 375 College Av, 1 year..... 2,800

WHEELER, Myra G., to Jane Cowan; e s of Broadway, 425.10 ft n of Macomb St, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHRISTIE, John R., to Rebecca Schwabach..... $1

EWEN, Austin D., executor of George Ricard, to Mary A. Allen and another.. 6,000

MERRIHEW, Charles W., executor of Stephen Merrihew, to George W. Merrihew, (three assignments)..... 3

SAME to Caroline P. Merrihew, three assignments..... 3

SAME to Theodore M. Rieck, two assignments..... 2

PATTERSON, Matilda L., and another, administrators of James C. Baldwin, to Adelaide Griffin..... 1

SAME to Matilda L. Patterson..... 1

ROTH, Emile H., to Julius Goldschmidt.. 1,772

RIEGER, William H., to Louisa Mander. 3,000

SATTERLEE, E. Virginia, to Alexander Maitland..... 7,500

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, 425.10 ft n of McComb St, 76.2 x247.9x76.5x254.10; Mary S. Buckley against Myra G. Wheeler, (specific performance.)

BROADWAY and Prince St, n e corner, runs 27fx200 to Crosby St x— to Prince St x w 200; Euphenia Deans against Henry O. Havemeyer, (action to recover possession.)

BROADWAY, e s, 190.1 ft s of Astor Place, 120.10x137.6x s 24.6x e 137.6 to Lafayette Place n 135x w 137.6 to alley x n 10.4x w 137.6; same against Henry Hilton, (action to recover possession.)

BLEECKER ST, 164, 166, and 168; 13 Varick Place; 158, 162, 183½, and 185 Bleecker St; same against Darius O. Mills, (action to recover possession.)

133D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Anne A. Curtis against Henry Hawkes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

34TH ST, 254 West; 43d St, s s, 201.4 ft e of 8th Av, 26.2x100.4; Margaret P. Buchanan against Kate M. Foster, (action to compel conveyance, &c.)

98TH ST, s s, 513.4 ft e of 3d Av, 14.8x26.2; Charles Crook against Lillian L. King and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

98TH ST, s s, 232.11 ft w of 9th Av, 52x100.11; 98th St, s s, 316.11 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.11; 98th St, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 94.11x100.11; New-York Life Insurance Company against James Kiernan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CHRYSTIE ST, 219; Alma L. Emmons against Benedict A. Klein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

94TH ST, n s, 209 ft w of 8th Av, 18.6x100.8; John Lennon against Thomas Auld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

54TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; James F. Disken against Robert McArtney and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Oct. 21, 1896:

11TH AV, e s, entire front between 161st and 162d Sts; Patrick McKeever against Jacob D. Butler, owner; Frederick La Mura, contractor..... $76

13TH ST, 13 and 15 West; Peter Barber against Timothy J. Kieley, owner; Struthers, Wells & Co., contractors.... 150

156TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Prospect Av, 22x—; William A. Soles against William Remenschneider, owner; Robert Turner, contractor..... 182

11TH ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; same against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor..... 4,937

118TH ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 125.11x118.5; New-York Electric Equipment Company against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor..... 2,275

102D ST, n s, 160 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 64x100; George B. Christman and others against Mrs. Kate Smith, owner; I. O'Kane, contractor..... 329

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25x125; H. W. Bell against Giacomo Pesciotta, owner and contractor..... 134

INTERVALE AV, e s, 81 ft n of 167th St, 60x78; William A. Soles against William S. Wilson, owner and contractor..... 200

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915 of LAWS OF 1896.

119TH ST, 209 and 211 East; Walter A. Banta on Richard Webber to Yellow Pine Company..... 2,350

119TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 75x— Arthur C. Manda on Ferdinand Forsch to John Batton..... 400

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 314—James Compton vs. James R. Jesup et al., trustees, et al.—Reassigned for argument on the 30th of November next.

No. 345—The New-York Indians vs. The United States.—Reassigned for argument on the 30th of November next.

No. 87.—F. R. Osborne vs. The State of Florida. —Reassigned for argument on the 30th of November next.

No. 58—The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Clifton Calmon, Sheriff, &c., et al.—Argued for the appellant and submitted for the appellees.

No. 42—The Central Pacific Railway Company vs. The United States.—Argued for the appellee and submitted for the appellant.

No. 356—The United States vs. Martin T. McMahon, and No. 357, Martin T. McMahon vs/ The United States.—Argued for the United States and for McMahon.

No. 60—W. B. Grimes Dry Goods Company vs. John Malcolm and Frederick Wagler, trustee.—Argued for the defendants and submitted for the plaintiff.

No. 410—J. M. Scott et al. vs. James Donald.

No. 411—J. M. Scott, plaintiff, vs. James Donald.

No. 412—J. M. Scott, plaintiff, vs. James Donald, and No. 413, R. M. Gardiner et al., plaintiffs, vs. James Donald.—Argument commenced for the appellants and plaintiffs, and continued for appellee and defendant.

Thursday the call is as follows: Nos. 410 (and 411, 412, and 413) 393, 416, 300, 343, 403, (and 426,) 336, 439, 480, and 485.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

35—Buck vs. Timoney. 36—Steel-Clad Bath Company vs. Lane & Co. 37—Same vs. Devison. 38—Same vs. Peck Brothers & Co. 51—Goodenough vs. Carey. 52—Provident Life and Trust Company vs. Wickes. 55—Kerr vs. Deitsch. 57—Benedict vs. Guarantee Trust Company. 58—Same vs. Moore. 62—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 64—Healy vs. Knapp. 75—Boston and Marine Railroad Company vs. Graves. 76—Fisher vs. Graves. 77—Same vs. same. 78—Boston and Marine Railroad Company vs. Graves. 79—Maloy vs. Dudden. 81—Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Chase.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 112 at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

40—Trowbridge vs. Baker. 81—Kennedy vs. Henry. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 55—McGill vs. Holmes, B. & H. 1—Tebbets vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 20—Warner vs. H. R. Pulp Co. 69—Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 69—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 71—Catherwood vs. Lauterbach. 72—J. H. Mohler Company vs. Fireman's Insurance Company. 73—Same vs. Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. 74—Same vs. Fire Association of Philadelphia. 75—Same vs. Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia. 76—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Company. 77—Same vs. Merchants' Insurance Company. 78—Same vs. Reliance Insurance Company. 81—Bull vs. Pullman's Palace Car Company. 82—J. H. Mohlman Company against Scott's Union N. Y. Company. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 89—Anderson vs. World Mutual Benefit Association. 92—Standert vs. Seaboard National Bank. 93—United States vs. Selgos. 94—Clark vs. Tarsia. 95—Blackmore vs. Herzbeld. 96—Ufer vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 97—Russell vs. National Steamship Company. 98—Coneys vs. Atlantic Transport Company. 99—Same vs. same. 100—Blair vs. Silverman. 101—Hewett vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 102—Fritsche vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 103—Dickerman vs. Bagg. 104—Scientific vs. D. G. Rose Company. 106—Durham vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 106—City of Baltimore, &c., vs. Wyatt. 107—Levine vs. Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works. 108—Burroughs vs. Erhardt. 109—Speirs Manufacturing Company vs. Hulbert. 110—Smith vs. Grunhut.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Alexandria Rich, appellant, vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another.—Argued by Edwin Countryman for appellant, Brainard Tolles for respondents.

Lugia Sciolina, an infant, vs. the Erie Preserving Company, appellant.—Argued by Simon Fleischmann for appellant, John C. Hubbell for respondent.

Bridget McCruden vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Charles J. Bissell for appellant, Thomas Raines for respondent.

Annie Mitchell vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Charles J. Bliss for appellant, Norris Bull for respondent.

Thomas J. Reynolds, appellant, vs. Ransom H. Miller, submitted for appellant—Argued by Eugene Van Voorhis for respondent.

The call for Thursday is as follows: Nos. 645, 683, 667, 697, 1167, 700, 702, 704.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

71—McGuire vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 83—Blake vs. Clausen. 83—Pendergast vs. Union Railway Company. 84—Thompson vs. Welde. 85—Lieber vs. Friedlander. 86—Burgess vs. Ahlers. 87—Lee vs. Timken. 88—Farrar vs. Lee. 89—Kulmen vs. Union Railway Company. 90—Dwyer vs. Rorke. 91—Post vs. Green. 93—Bischoff vs. Engel. 94—Sperling vs. Boll. 95—Moloney vs. Nelson. 96—Helehunty vs. Blake.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rosenberg vs. Hammerstein. 2—Danenhauer vs. Robinson. 3—Craig vs. Consolidated Wall Paper Company. 4—Wetmore vs. Crossman. 5—Kinpland vs. Clark. 6—Matter of Smith. 7—Whitehead vs. Thomson. 8—Wallach vs. Anderson. 9—Granniss vs. Granniss. 10—Gray vs. Levering. 11—Gilmore vs. Herbert. 12—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Sanderson. 13—Standard Carbon Company vs. Vernam. 14—Fiveser vs. The Mayor, &c. 15—Huber vs. Rosenfeld. 16—Winant vs. Hunter. 17—Mendels vs. Wright. 18—O'Connell vs. Union Railway Company. 19—Continental Insurance Company vs. New-York Steam Company. 20—Ruffin vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railroad Company. 21—Macy vs. Williston. 22—McNally vs. Schneider. 23—Lowensohn vs. Löwenohn. Warehouse Company. 25—R. H. Wolf & Co. vs. Wigton. 26—Johnston vs. Miller. 27—Sangerties Bank vs. Mack. 28—Suckert vs. Buckert. 29—Clarke vs. La Montagne. 30—Cohn vs. Rosenbaum. 31—Roe vs. Lemon. 32—Importers and Traders' Bank vs. Gorman. 33—Konvalinka vs. Sorley. 34—Wilder vs. Prassioli. 35—Gould vs. Judge. 36—Trademen's Bank vs. Kroder. 37—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 38—Gebhard vs. Aby. 39—Cruger vs. Phelps. 40—Roosevelt vs. Herman. 41—Stuyvesant vs. Mining and Dredging Power Company. 42—De Miranda vs. De Carrillo. 43—Mackie vs. Minan. 44—Matter of Cassidy. 45—Gray vs. Seymour. 46—Soles vs. Young. 47—Matter of A. Ward Phelps Company. 48—Kohn vs. Schwab. 49—Gordon vs. Maybury. 50—Matter of Twenty-sixth Election District of the Thirty-third Assembly District. 51—Orr vs. The Mayor, &c. 52—Matter of Parke. 53—People, &c., vs. Stayer. 54—Bang vs. New-Jersey Title and Abstract Company. 55—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 56—Bundy vs. General Knights of St. John and Malta. 57—Matter of Chatterton. 58—Veniner vs. Knauth. 59—Schwanhausser vs. Kroder. 60—Hussey vs. Mead. 61—People, &c., vs. Wolf. 62—Same vs. Levine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. 2—Miles vs. Miles. 3—Casey vs. Casey. 4—Finelite vs. Dorian.

Demurrers.—264—Stokes vs. Houghton.

Preferred Causes.—3395—Colwell Lead Company vs. Sire. 3515—Messiter vs. Levy. 3441—Butler vs. Doyle. 3513—Adolph vs. Adolph. 3418—Scheidebeg vs. Loome. 3432—Dodin vs. Dodin. 3400—Jordan vs. Alfke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. —To be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 2782—Zimmerman vs. McMahon. 3373—Basso vs. Basso. 3383—McEvoy vs. Westerfield. 2638—Burns vs. Burns. 2607—Mead vs. Mead. 2995—Reesing vs. Rosenstein. 2996—La Manna vs. Weingarten. 2847—Mertens vs. Schults. 709—Cooper vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 2550—Farina vs. Farina. 2392—Fenelite vs. Dorian. 3437—Lingham vs. Landsburg. 3001—Barlioti vs. Bailey. 2955—Zimmermann vs. Xavier Club. 2472—Lowenthal vs. Levy. 3179—Black River National Bank vs. Macdonald. 2631—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1906—Bradbury vs. Slade. 3419—Searles vs. Churchill. 3425—Hottenbach vs. Schuer. 3302—Universal Paper Bag Company vs. Fensley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar Clear. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Martine for the People.

1—Patrick McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—8454—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, &c. 5549—Van Arken vs. The Mayor, &c. 8988—Witkowsky vs. Balheimer. 9190—Sann vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 7996—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 8645—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8261—Humphreys vs. Lennon. 8577—Olsen vs. Campbell. 5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9536—Giovanni Durante. 13—Samuel E. Gries. 14—Adolph White, Adolph Bodesch, Adolph Traube. 15—Claus H. Wierk. 17—Alonzo J. Maynard. 18—Walter D. Valentine, John Croker, William Pinder. 19—Frederick Sale. 20—Frederick Shork. 21—Victor Diamond. 22—Frank Minton.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.—Cullen. Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Enumerated:—Nos. 270, 390, 337, 371, 5, 114, 132, 396, 258, 385, 267, 391, 351, 401, 402, 403.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.—Part III.—Smith, J.—Part IV.—Goodrich, J.

Nos. 5824, 2397, 2734, 2662, 5522, 7341, 5219, 2803, 2809, 2829 to 2841, 2227, 2054, 5456, 1729, 2868, 5165, 1685, 5844, 5802, 5773, 5572, 2616, 2640, 2647, 5466, 2783, 249, 2266, 2077, 2309, 2823, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2894, 2895, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2907.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 657, 756, 717, 765, 757, 708, 729, 764, 706½, 731, 753, 613, 710, 339, 738, 746, 531, 443, 444, 447, 510.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil calendar.

Nos. 193, 195, 201, 204, 205, 208, 207, 207½, 113½, 208, 213, 214, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 545, 221, 222, 226, 227, 231, 105, 136, 242, 249, 251, 253, 257 119, 108, 106, 233, 246, 258, 282, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Julia A. Eldredge.

The accounting of William C. Conner, Edmund H. Walsh, Hermann Reinge, Robert Macoy, Elmer Mansfield, Mary E. Phillips, John M. Naughton, Sarah A. Watson, Albert Stephan

$100 FOR 10 WORDS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square. That display reads as follows:

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Suggestions in competition for this prize of One Hundred Dollars should be sent on postal cards addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No other form of reply will be considered. The maximum number of words is ten, but if a striking phrase can be made in fewer words, so much the better.

The award will be made when an acceptable phrase is named.

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THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, preceded by showers in Maine, cooler, fresh to brisk westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, cooler, westerly to northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair and cool weather, with variable winds.

VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, northerly winds, cooler. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, cooler in northern portion, northerly to easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in northern, local showers in southern portion; northeasterly winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly to southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, generally fair, easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, possibly local showers on the coast, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, generally fair, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, winds shifting to southeasterly. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in eastern portion, easterly to southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, light variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, fresh to brisk westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, generally fair, light variable winds. INDIANA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly to easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, cloudy, followed by fair, light to fresh westerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by light local snow, fresh westerly winds, shifting to northwesterly. WISCONSIN, fair, light to fresh northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, northerly winds. KANSAS, fair, followed by cloudy and threatening weather, southerly winds, shifting to northerly and cooler Thursday night. NEBRASKA, fair, followed by increased cloudiness, northerly winds, and cooler in western portions. MISSOURI, fair, followed by cloudy and threatening weather at night, southeasterly winds, becoming variable, cooler Thursday night. IOWA, fair, followed by increased cloudiness Thursday evening, variable winds, shifting to northerly. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair weather, northerly winds. COLORADO, increasing cloudiness, probably showers in northern portion, northerly to easterly winds. WYOMING, local showers, partly cloudy weather, northerly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portions, northerly to westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Portland and Eastport.

Consulate Members Discuss Work.

The first public meeting of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate of New-York City, held last evening at Lenox Lyceum, was attended by nearly two hundred members. Little was done except to discuss what has already been accomplished by the Consulate's committees. Senior Consul James B. Townsend presided.

Touching upon the proposition made by a newspaper some time ago that the boulevard be restricted to pleasure vehicles and cyclists, Mr. Townsend said the wheelmen did not desire any such condition. That would be contrary to the spirit of the Liberty bill.

Speaking of the dangerous crossings in the city, J. W. Walters said that progress was being made by the committee appointed for the purpose of securing sign posts warning riders of dangerous localities. He said a notice had been placed at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, which was one of the dangerous crossings of the city. Mr. Walters also said that the authorities had decided to asphalt that part of Columbus Avenue intersecting the Boulevard at Sixty-sixth Street.

Yale, 16; Wesleyan, 0.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Yale defeated Wesleyan at the Yale field this afternoon, 16 to 0. The score follows:

Yale.	Positions.	Wesleyan.
Bass	Left end	Archer Young
Rodgers	Left tackle	Williams
Chadwick	Left guard	Sibley
Chamberlain	Centre	Wade
Murray	Right guard	Noyes
Murphy, (Capt.)	Right tackle	Henry
Hazen	Right end	Arthur Young
Ely	Quarter back	Wilson, (Capt.)
Mills, (Goodwin)	Left half back	Raymond
Benjamin	Right half back	Rymer
Hinkey, (Chauncey)	Full back	Wing

Touch-downs—Hinkey, 1; Goodwin, 2. Goals—Hinkey, 2. Score—Yale, 16, Wesleyan, 0. Umpire—Judd, Yale. Referee—Smith, Wesleyan. Linesmen—Tapham and Greenslats, Yale.

Pitcher Breitenstein Sold.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Pitcher Theodore Breitenstein of the St. Louis Browns was sold to-day to the Cincinnati Reds for $10,000.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—46 IRVING PLACE.—Rooms, with board; also table boarders; families preferred; references.

10TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall rooms; closet; running water; good table; reference.

34TH ST., 10 EAST.—Desirable second floor, front; three story; sunny rooms; superior table; references.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Desirable and handsomely furnished floor; also other rooms; with board; references.

39 WEST 26TH ST.—Clean, quiet, comfortable hotel home; families, ladies, gentlemen, with hotel table; $10 to $25 per week; 25 present guests have been here average of 12 years.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

86 MADISON AV.—Heretofore an elegant private residence; offers exceptional accommodations; references exchanged.

97TH ST., 42 WEST, BETWEEN COLUMBUS Av. and Central Park West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; board optional.

260 4TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; private service; open fires; references.

GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, (family bereavement,) desires congenial couple; positively no other boarders; his new modern residence pleasantly located lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who really desire strictly private family life, luxurious surroundings, perfect cuisine, and will moderately share expenses, need address L. & CO., 30 State St., New-York.

HOTEL PETELER, 124th St. and Lexington Av. Handsomely furnished rooms with or without board; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—THREE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms in private family; tiled bathroom attached; electric light; parquet flooring; sanitary plumbing; breakfast optional. 38 East 61st St.

29TH ST., 12, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON Avs.—Bachelor quarters; suite, single; with, without bath; convenient hotels.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Attractive middle and back parlor; same second floor; private bath; private house; references.

48TH ST., 104 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-floor alcove room; singly or en suite; other rooms; references.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private house; all conveniences; block from elevated station.

132 WEST 47TH ST.—Handsomely furnished alcove and square room; steam heat; references.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

133d Year.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all departments of leading colleges, primary classes, gymnasium. Special arrangements for boys having college conditions.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Head Master.
Best entrance examination prize was awarded to this School by Columbia.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7, Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
622 FIFTH AV.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory and Art Room.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.
Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.
Dr. Ray at building daily 9 to 4.
School now in session. Year book on request.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls.
KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 34th year, October first. 32 W. 40th.
MISS DAY and MISS REED.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL
will reopen Thursday, Oct. 1. Only 40 pupils received. Individual attention given. Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily from 9 to 12:30 at the school building. 177 WEST 79TH ST.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls.
109 and 111 West 77th St.,
Reopens September 23.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING,
160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
Miss RUTH MERINGTON, }
Boarding department opens October 1.
181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

GRAHAM SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
(Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A.
Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th St.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for College. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5th Av. Pupils thoroughly prepared for colleges, scientific schools, or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 MADISON AVE., Reopens October 1st.
Preparation for Scientific Colleges.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
Reopened Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Heidenfeld Institute, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 63d St.
Day and Boarding School, with Kindergarten.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys, Girls; Boarders; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Av.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The secret of Thomas Arnold's influence over his pupils was personal contact. Boys want sympathy, and they cannot be permanently influenced till they feel they have it.

Lakewood Heights School Among the Pines. Thorough and attractive. Aim: The development of moral, intellectual, and physical manhood. JAMES W. MOREY, Lakewood, N. J.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Preparation for college or business; highest city references. Address Yale Graduate, Box 100 Times.

PREPARATION for college and other instruction by Harvard graduate; experienced tutor. Sherfield, Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

SPECIAL LAW COURSES.
University Law School,
Washington Square.
1896-97.

These courses are open to the members of the Bar and Law School graduates. The degree of LL. M. conferred upon Law graduates pursuing the prescribed courses and passing examinations.
For circulars and information apply to the Registrar University Building, Washington Square, East.
CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Dean.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY. Seventh year begins Oct. 26 inst., at University Building, Washington Square.
Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President.
Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice President.
Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circular address Prof. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH.
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET,
REOPENS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or sewing, in good private family; city or country; best city reference. Southworth, 149 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; first-class chambermaid and good seamstress; to assist young lady; best references; country preferred. H., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city references. 1,042 3d Av.; picture store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; lately landed. M. S., care of Cahill, 244 East 30th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or as nurse to young child; best city references. 164 Amsterdam Av., Campbell's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. 329 East 88th St.; ring McCue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl; neat, honest, and obliging. Apply at present employer's, 33 West 72d St., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; private family; best city reference. 354 West 49th St.; Norton's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference; last employer can be seen. Call, two days, 319 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting, washing or other work. T. F., 650 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a first-class chambermaid whom she can highly recommend. 30 6th Av.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By girl, chamberwork and assist with washing; good city reference. 170 East 103d St., Sharkey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; good references. 1,067 3d Av., (63d St.)

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as chambermaid in private family. Present employer, 22 East 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with children or waiting; best reference. Conran, 855 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and parlorwork; first-class reference. 356 West 48th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; city references. 43 East 50th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By an Englishwoman of refinement, bright and amiable, as companion to lady, or any position of trust not menial; good home preferred to high wages; excellent references. Companion, 36 Washington Square, West, city.

COMPANION.—A lady wishes to recommend a bright, refined young girl, very musical, as companion. Residence, 61 Riverside Drive.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; one as a cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress, in small private family; good reference; last employer can be seen. Call, or pay car fare, 808 West 166th St., second floor.

COOK — WAITRESS — CHAMBERMAID. — By three most reliable, trustworthy girls, with best private family references; one as cook; from $25 to $30; waitress, $20; chambermaid or children's maid, $20. 402 3d Av., near 34th St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman in small private family; no objection to apartments; understands all kinds of nice cooking; good city reference from last employer; can be seen. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class German woman cook; thoroughly experienced in every style; fancy dishes, ice cream, sherbets, desserts a specialty; excellent butcher, baker, carver; finest city references. 204 East 79th St.

COOK.—By a woman; first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, game, jellies, ice creams, and pastry; first-class caterer; city references. 247 East 52d St., first floor.

COOK.—Where a good family cook is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing thoroughly. E. B., Box 891 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker in private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $22. C. S., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages from $25 to $30; good reference. C. M., Box 417 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman who can take entire charge of kitchen; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; best city references. 125 West 24th St., Bell 3.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands cooking and baking in all branches; soups, entrées, and courses of dinners; country preferred; good reference. 460 West 32d St.

COOK.—Competent; where a kitchenmaid is kept; will be disengaged 30th; can be seen evenings; first-class reference from present employer. Address M., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best of references. Call, at present employer's, 35 West 17th St., Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 1; no cards.

COOK.—By a French Swiss as good cook in American private family; good references; wages $35. Flusst, 1,695 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; city or country; good reference; car fare paid. 210 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook for private family; wages, $35 to $40; would go to the country; best reference. M. W., 124 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a competent, Protestant cook; excellent soups, good entrés, desserts; fine baker; best reference. A. W., 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook; best city reference. M. R., Box 43 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook by the day or week; reference. 222 West 64th St., one flight up, west side; call.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; neat and thoroughly competent; best reference. 232 West 67th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook; city or country. 255 7th Av., (24th and 25th Sts.)

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant; three years' reference; city or country. 348½ 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning. 208 East 70th St.; ring Stokes's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—As thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; remodeling same as new; terms reasonable. Moran, 306 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with Machenet, White & Howard; reference. Gowns, 159 East 47th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A well-known visiting governess, college graduate, with European diplomas, desires morning engagement; thorough French, German, English branches, music; twelve years' highest references from prominent families. Pleasant Lessons, 156 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting or permanent position; experienced teacher in kindergarten and primary work, drawing, needlework; highest references. V., Box 319 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By young English woman, speaking French, as nursery governess or place of trust; good needlewoman; first-class city references. Trustworthy, Box 83, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a graduated German kindergarten teacher as nursery governess; highly recommended and experienced, teaching and having full charge of children. G. L., Box 333, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated, experienced North German as nursery governess; good teacher; good seamstress; best personal references. D. K., 1,925 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By well-educated North German as nursery governess or travelling companion; country preferred; best references. 154 East 40th St.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family. 306 West 55th St., first flat, O'Shaughnessy's bell.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family. 425 West 42d St., one flight up; no cards.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl for general housework; good city reference. 336 West 40th St., Devine's bell.

HOUSEWORKER or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By young girl as houseworker or chambermaid and to do waiting; has some experience; willing to learn; private family; reference. 375 West 40th St., Lynch's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework in small American family; reference. 421 West 47th St.; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do housework in small family; country; good reference. 308 West 35th St.; no cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—As kitchenmaid, where chef or first-class woman cook is kept; or second of two. G. L., 210 East 40th St.; first flat.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined Swede as lady's maid to elderly lady or young miss, or family traveling or going South for Winter; good seamstress; experienced in all fine handwork; good references. 5 Gramercy Park.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; good hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; years with her present employer. M. G., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Scotch person who understands her duties and refers to her present employer, with whom she has lived more than a year, as lady's maid; she is a good traveler by land or sea. 422 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French Parisienne; take care of lady's wardrobe; good packer, dressmaker; best reference. Anette, 475 Lenox Av., care Sire. No cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss person; experienced traveler; excellent packer; speaks several languages fluently. E. W., 604 5th Av.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young American girl as maid; competent seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; seven years' reference. Katie Stanford, 125 East 104th St.; no cards.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or grown children; city reference. 125 West 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; goes out by the day; also housecleaning or do chamberwork and waiting; best references. Mrs. McGown, 1,107 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 203 East 43d St.; two stairs, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; work by the day; willing to do house cleaning; best city references. L. S., Box 824 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in private family; best city references. 721 6th Av.; King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; best city reference. 236 9th Av.; ring Adam's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference. M. W., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress with private family; best city references. 164 East 67th St.; I. Daly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in private family; first-class personal city references. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Home or by the day; will do other work; good references. Conner, 131 West 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman, as laundress in private family; good reference. G. E., Box 800, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as laundress; private family. 234 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; wages, $20. 358 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference. 40 Park Av. No cards.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or grown children; is a good sewer; can be highly recommended by last employer. Margaret, 650 3d Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place a nurse and seamstress for infants or grown children; thoroughly reliable in every way. 10 West 20th St., between 10 and 3 o'clock, on Thursday or Friday.

NURSE.—By young girl, Protestant, in private family as nurse to growing children; can sew neatly, or would do chamberwork; good reference. Call, Thursday, 345 West 16th St.; McFarland's bell.

NURSE.—Experienced German Protestant nurse will take entire charge of child or wait on elderly invalid or chronic case; personal references. 446 4th Av., first bell.

NURSE.—By infant's nurse; first-class; thoroughly competent; will take full charge and bring up bottle; first-class city reference. B., 990 6th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; wages $20 to $25; best reference. L. T., Box 289, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to growing children; willing to help with chamberwork and make herself useful; reference. 324 West 44th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced nurse to take care of infant; is a good seamstress; best city reference. 164 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse, very fond of children; eight years' city reference. R. McCarten, 71 West 44th St.

NURSE.—By a North German girl, to take entire charge of infant in private American family. 475 Belmar Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a superior, experienced person; speaks French, German, and English; best references. H. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By competent North German to take care of one baby; first-class city reference. 400 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as nurse; best city reference; willing and obliging. 103 East 54th St., 2d bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; no objection assist chamberwork or grown children; reference. Call, two days, 127 East 21st St., basement bell.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable young woman; first-class references; willing, obliging. M. J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; wait on lady; do light chamberwork; excellent city references. 403 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress and maid; makes ladies' and children's dresses; willing to assist; best city references. 178 East 85th St., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By first-class seamstress and to assist with other light work; by middle-aged Swiss Protestant woman; sleep home preferred; wages, $18. Seamstress, 52 Greenwich Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; will do chamberwork and waiting; three years; best city reference. 591 3d Av., ring Eberhardt's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a Scotch girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; or as parlormaid; best city reference. 407 West 56th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class German waitress; capable in all branches; best reference; city or country. D. H., Box 234 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable girl as waitress or chambermaid; best city reference from last employer. 513 West 59th St., Carroll's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. M. C., Box 263, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS—English; trained expert; can take butler's place. M., care Scott, 329 East 72d St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By colored woman, washing home; by week or month; city reference. Sinclair, 309 West 68th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—By a graduate, with diploma; treats ladies at their residence; Swedish gymnastics. Box 147, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; best of references furnished. G. L., 128 East 98th St.

BUTLER.—By a butler where a parlor maid is kept; English, age, 24; height, 5 feet 8 inches. Holmes, 47a 4th Av.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By young man as butler or waiter in first-class private family; best city references. 154 West 32d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman as butler and valet; age, 32; first-class references. J. F., 52 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—As butler where second man and parlormaid are kept; thoroughly experienced; best references. H. W., 908 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Englishman as butler or valet. W. F., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—by a French Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; understands his business thoroughly; first-class city references; just disengaged. L. D., 243 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for her butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend, previous to going to Europe; six years' reference. 23 North Washington Square. Stevens.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av.; Butler.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, 32; speaks English; sober; understands his business; willing, obliging, useful; first-class two years' personal city references. Piednoel, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age, 28; wages about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a colored man as butler in private family; make himself generally useful; good reference. G. M. H., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. 112 West 30th St. L. G.

BUTLER.—By a French butler, 27 years old; private family; best city reference. E. L. M., Box 374, Times.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; sober; willing; also good valet, experienced; in private family; best city references. D. D., 148 West 68th St., care Mrs. Ryan.

BUTLER.—English; competent and reliable; strictly temperate; first-class references. Reliable, Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class chef; make dinner parties; English Embassy reference. Grivot, 234 West 27th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By an Englishman of 22; married; no family; height 5 feet 3 inches; understands the care of horses and carriages; country preferred; good references. E. W., 117 West 30th St., second floor.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up horses desires to procure a situation for his coachman, (married,) whom he has employed for past seven years. Call or address present employer, 96 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—Single man; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; first-class references from good families; country preferred. Coachman, 339 East 43d St., near Prospect Place.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; understands horses and stables; knows the city; good driver; three and a half years' reference from last employer; handy man around the house. R. Daly, 66 West 133th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, furnaces; smart appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; skillful driver; moderate expectations. willing. 1,020 Broadway; telephone, 1619-38th.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable, willing, and experienced city driver; highly recommended and ten years' best city references. Coachman, 215 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up horses wishes to procure position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 81 Beekman St. Mr. H. Clausen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to obtain situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend to any gentleman. 5 West 45th St. L. K.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man, single, as coachman or groom; first-class reference; disengaged on account of people going abroad. D., 5 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; age, 33; height, 5 feet 7; first-class personal references from last employer; leaving through giving up; married. 153 Willow St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—Colored; careful driver; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 227 East 75th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no children; large experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns, planting and improving; can refer to prominent city families. Gardener, 124, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—By young man who has experience with greenhouses and gardens; understands thorough care of horses, carriages; reference. Windisch, 326 East 82d St.

GARDENER.—By a Swede, 35, single, as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; highly recommended. Gardener, Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By a young man as groom or second man in a private family; can be highly recommended. 28 West 44th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; understands furnace and steam heat; good housewerker; window cleaner; work rather than wages; willing, obliging, good reference. P. M., Box 13 1,242 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 21; first-class around horses; useful in private family; experienced. 201 Court St., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN or VALET.—By a man as useful man or valet; can wait on the table; first-class reference. J. S., 530 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Has first-class city references; will be found very useful and obliging and will be highly recommended by present employer. J. M., 208 East 48th St.

VALET.—English-trained; educated; temperate; thoroughly experienced. White, Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By young man, single, as waiter in private boarding house or family. 25 3d Av., Times Agency.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By young Swede; small family; first-class painter and paperhanger; able to take care of furnace; flat or apartment house; no basement. Janitor, 116 East 116th St.

SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—By German-American; A1 references; as shipping clerk, porter, anything in wholesale house. Muller, 649 9th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By young man, 24, as stenographer and typewriter; experienced; good references; salary moderate. H. McAnally, 124 Woodward St., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN WISHES POSITION IN COUNTRY place; good experience with horses and cows and give good reference if needed. John Mangan's, 306 East 106th St. Michael Connolly.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS.—ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—Chambermaid in private family; satisfactory references required. Call 13 East 71st St., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—An experienced cook and bread baker; references required. Apply at 45 West 54th St. Thursday from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A young lady to act as stenographer and typewriter; need not be expert; salary, $6 per week. A. B. C., Box 150 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Second man in house; best references. Apply at 16 West 51st St., Thursday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

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SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
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A FEW '96 MODELS
COLUMBIAS, HARTFORDS AND TANDEMS
AT SPECIAL PRICES.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES.
5th Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.
The Rancocas for two years old, the Ramapo for three years old, and four other races.
Take 2d

BLACK TO BROOKLYNITES

MAKES A SPEECH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Woodruff, His Companion on the Republican State Ticket, Also Delivers an Address—The Candidate for Governor Declares that the Only Promise That Is Made by the Democratic Party Is Revolution and Disaster.

Frank S. Black and Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, made speeches last night to a Brooklyn audience that crowded the Academy of Music.

Mr. Black was introduced by ex-Senator Jacob Worth. He was hoarse and said he was very tired. He asked the audience to keep quiet, which they did so well that he could be heard all over the house during his entire speech. He said he would not speak long, and he kept his promise, talking exactly twelve minutes. It was not the ordinary campaign speech. Finance and the tariff were scarcely mentioned. This is what he said in part:

"If the blind attempt to lead the blind it is quite likely that both will fall into the ditch. If to blindness of the leader is added the further disqualification for leadership of viciousness, then will the leadership be indeed unsafe. When great movements are to be carried forward the leaders should not only be able to see the road, but they should also be able to point it out to others. The human race is so constituted that all of us, to a certain extent, rely upon those who are stronger than we. This is particularly true in the administration of public affairs."

A tribute was paid to the early statesmen of this country, and the speaker said that those men upon whom we have heretofore relied we should not now forsake.

"We can't always guarantee against disaster under any circumstances," he said. "All this country guarantees is protection and equal rights for all. Those who are not willing to enjoy the privileges guaranteed, and render the small returns exacted, are not worthy of American citizenship."

Mr. Black then defined the duties of citizenship. "All these things I have been talking about," he added, "are not represented by the present leaders of the majority of the Democratic Party. Those leaders encourage rebellion against good citizenship, and the evils of their doctrines are now felt, not only throughout this country, but all over the world, for American influence extends into all nations.

"We don't want to retard progress by clinging to useless laws, but it would be wiser to do that than to rush headlong into ill-considered changes. Old policies are not always the best, nor are old leaders always wiser than their children, but a respect for which age and wisdom and success are entitled should, and, I believe, will force those who are now wandering, back to their senses before they have voted away a policy honorable, successful and safe, for one whose only promise is revolution and disaster."

Mr. Woodruff made a forty-minute speech. He had a hard time with the top gallery, which a speaker later on said was filled with Democrats, because "the Democrats always take a back seat." The crowd kept up a fusillade of questions and comments until Mr. Woodruff called on the police to restore order. He spoke on the tariff and silver questions.

They Heard Chauncey M. Depew.

Chauncey M. Depew spoke last night to a great crowd of Republicans and sound-money Democrats at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. John Kerr was Chairman of the meeting, which was organized by the Republican clubs of Harlem. Mr. Depew made a characteristic speech, which aroused tremendous enthusiasm.

THEY TALK ABOUT FRAUD.

Tammany Leaders Say a Number of Men Registered Illegally.

The Tammany Hall leaders have discovered what they claim to be evidence of fraud and colonization in the large number of men who have registered in some of the Assembly districts upon only a thirty days' residence in their election districts.

Election Inspectors are very often apt to put down on their blanks the fact that the voter has lived thirty days in the election district without regard to the possibility that the voter might have lived in the election district for thirty weeks or thirty months.

This may explain away all of the importance there may be in the announcement which Tammany made yesterday that its agents had discovered that there were nearly 1,000 "thirty-day men" in the Thirty-first Assembly District, of which the Tammany leader is ex-Police Justice Welde and the Republican leader is Commissioner Silas C. Croft.

"Our men have made a close examination of the records," said Mr. Sheehan yesterday, "and they find that only a very few of these 'thirty-day men' are legally entitled to vote. As soon as our investigations are completed in this and other Assembly districts the attention of the Police Department will be called to what has been ascertained. We believe that the extraordinary number of men who are returned as having only lived in their election districts for thirty days, indicates that efforts have been made by some persons to colonize voters."

A list of the "thirty-days" residents in each election district of the Thirty-first Assembly District was furnished. It varies from 7 such registered voters in the Seventeenth Election District to 56 in the Sixth Election District, and 190 in the Forty-second Election District. In the latter district the total registration was 3,956. The total registration in the Thirty-first Assembly District was 12,207.

OUTLOOK IN THE WEST.

Mr. Roosevelt Thinks McKinley and Hobart Will Win.

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board, who has just returned from his second Western campaign tour, visited Republican National Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt is very confident of the success of McKinley and Hobart in the Middle Western States. In an interview with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The Bryanites are claiming everything in the West, but in spite of their claims, there is a great movement out there toward Republicanism, sound money, and National integrity. There is a strong and marked wave in Chicago in favor of sound money, and that city will give a big majority for McKinley. The State of Illinois is sure to go for McKinley. Altgeld and his managers are trading off Bryan and doing everything else possible to save Altgeld; but he will surely be defeated, although he may run ahead of Bryan in the State.

"Some of the States that have given the Republicans anxiety are now known to be all right. Michigan is safe. Bryan's trip through the State has helped the Republicans. The Sound-Money Democrats have done great work in this State, and their aid will give the State to McKinley. Wisconsin is as sure for McKinley as New-York is, and Minnesota is certain to give us a good majority. Iowa and Indiana are no longer doubtful. They will go for McKinley. I think we have more than an even chance of carrying Bryan's State, Nebraska."

A Conscience Contribution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—A conscience contribution in the form of a draft for $52 on the First National Bank of Greenfield, Mass., was received at the Treasury to-day. It was from an old army officer, who stated that he charged it for a servant, when he himself did the work, and had no servant.

SOLVENCY OF BAY STATE GAS.

No Debts, Practically, James C. Carter Says, and Sound.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 21.—The United States Court listened to the Bay State Gas troubles to-day. The most prominent individual was James C. Carter of New-York, representing the Bay State Gas Company and J. Edward Addicks in the argument on the matter of the appointment of the temporary receivers for the company named by Judge Wales last week.

Roger Foster of New-York and Anthony Higgins, counsel for the temporary receivers (Dwight Braman and J. A. McCauley,) filed affidavits alleging that J. Edward Addicks, Parker C. Chandler, and Charles H. Kittinger, representing the Gas Company, are in contempt of court in having refused to give up the books and papers of the company. Mr. Foster said the papers had not been found, although search had been made for them in five States. He alleged that the books and papers had been concealed and said he had affidavits to prove the allegation.

James C. Carter, in behalf of Mr. Addicks, denied that there had been any contempt. He also held that the interests of stockholders would not be defined by the charge of contempt, and that question was held over until to-morrow.

Mr. Carter denied the charge that the company was insolvent; held that it had practically no debts; that no specific allegations had been made by Buchanan; that only general and sweeping charges of fraud and mismanagement had been made; that the company would be injured by going into the hands of receivers, and that the action by Judge Wales last week ought not to stand. He dwelt upon the point that the attack on the company was unwarranted.

Roger Foster, counsel for Mr. Buchanan, followed in reply. He held that the declarations submitted to the court last week were amply sufficient to warrant the appointment of temporary receivers. He began to dissect the declarations of his clients, and held that Mr. Buchanan was justified in stating that "according to information and belief" the affairs of the gas company were not as they should be.

Anthony Higgins followed Mr. Foster for William Buchanan. He supported the action of the court in appointing temporary receivers, and was speaking when court adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Foster, in his speech to-day, made the charge that fraud had been committed in the management of the affairs of the company.

VERDICT ON CRANE'S DEATH.

Builders and the Department of Buildings Held Responsible.

The Department of Buildings has been held jointly responsible with F. H. Hawkins and Antonio d'Andrea for the collapse of the building at 1,078 Madison Avenue on Sept. 26 last.

By the fall of this building Robert J. Crane, a workman, was killed, and a number of others were seriously injured. The inquest was finished by Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday, and the jury found the following verdict:

"We find that Robert J. Crane came to his death on Sept. 26, 1896, at 1,078 Madison Avenue, by being crushed while employed on the building, a portion of which collapsed while in course of erection.

"The cause of the collapse was the buckling of the stone foundation wall between the cellar wall and the first tier of beams, said wall being the north wall toward the rear. The failure of this wall was due to absolutely worthless mortar, improper stone, and imperfect workmanship.

"We therefore hold responsible, first, F. H. Hawkins, who acted in the capacity of architect, superintendent, and agent, and who furnished the above materials.

"Second, Antonio d'Andrea, who erected said wall.

"Third, the Department of Building of the City of New-York for insufficient inspection.

"We further condemn the lumping system of doing work, which prevailed at this building, as the method is almost prohibitive to the performance of good work. We deplore that a lack of finances ties the hands of the Department of Building, while the law calls upon it to perform inspections, which, under the present conditions, are practically a physical impossibility to the available force."

The Coroner fixed the bail for the men at $5,000, which was furnished for d'Andrea by Matthew C. Kervan, a contractor, and Marcellus H. Barilati, a Mulberry Street banker. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hawkins. The other men who had been held were discharged.

It was said at the inquest that the finding of the jury as to the Department of Building will have to be submitted to the Grand Jury.

"A POLITICAL SUCCOTASH."

That Is What Gen. Porter Thinks of the Chicago Convention.

A Republican mass meeting was held last night at Lion Park Hall, which was addressed by Edward Vroom, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Gen. Horace Porter, Geo. C. Austin, and Lemuel E. Quigg. Chauncey M. Depew was expected, but did not get through his speech at Harlem River Park in time to make another.

Edward A. Sumner presided, and Abraham Gruber introduced the speakers. The large hall was filled with an audience of several thousand.

Among the prominent persons present were: Assemblyman Geo. C. Austin, Alderman Wm. M. K. Olcott, Emil Rinke, Judson Lawson, Edmund R. Dodge, Lawrence Winters, Thomas A. Gardner, J. C. Pumpelly, W. W. Merrill, John Rau, and J. C. Grosholtz.

Mr. Vroom, who is in the theatrical business, said, in his speech, referring to free-silver countries: "When a new play is to be introduced we first send it to the small towns. This is called trying it on the dogs. Free silver has been tried on several dogs, and they are all dead." (Laughter.)

Gen. Porter said: "Party uniforms are worn lighter this year. The parties are not making issues, but the issues are making parties." He called the Chicago convention "a convention of the unassorted, a sort of political succotash."

"Altgeld and Tillman," he continued, "did not erect a platform. They merely put up a scaffold." He spoke of Bryan as "an adolescent phraseologist."

There was a great deal of enthusiasm at the meeting.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The First McKinley Regiment was presented with a flag last night at the headquarters of the regiment, 56 West Ninety-sixth Street. The members wore their Napoleonic uniforms.

—There will be a Republican meeting tomorrow night at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The speakers will be Charles T. Saxton, Cephas Brainerd, and Thomas A. Church.

—A mass meeting of the up-town branch of the Democratic Honest Money League will be held at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, to-morrow night.

—Meetings under the auspices of the Palmer and Buckner State Committee will be held to-night in the First, Third, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts.

—The proposed Republican torch-light parade, planned for the night of Oct. 29, has been called off. This action was taken by the Republican County Committee. The reason assigned is that it would detract from the importance of the sound-money parade to take place on Oct. 31.

—Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court, who is the only Judge of any court of record in this city to publicly advocate the election of either Presidential candidate, will be the principal speaker this evening at the meeting of the first Bryan and Sewall Club of New-York, at 110 West Twenty-seventh Street.

—A communication was sent to the Police Commissioners yesterday by Hugo Vogt, Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist-Labor Party, objecting to the acceptance of a certificate filed with the board on Oct. 8, purporting to certify to the nomination of Stephen J. Stilwell, as candidate for a member of the Assembly for the First Assembly District of Westchester County, by the Socialist-Labor Party of that district.

UNUSUALLY GOOD VALUE IN DRESS GOODS.

Curly Bouclé, in three of the most fashionable colors, 75 cents per yard.

Illuminated Bourette, with knots of bright color, 75 cents per yard;

50 inch Checked English Tweeds—new tailor pattern, 75 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

"DE ATE" WAS ALL ABLAZE

McGILLICUDDY'S "PANTS" WERE BURNED BY RED FIRE.

Ridiculous Experiences of the Followers of Gen. Michael Kerwin and ex-Police Commissioner Murray as They Marched and Rode Through the East Side for McKinley and Hobart—Headgear Carried Off by Skyrockets.

"Holy smoke! I'll be burned alive! Now! Put me out! Me pockets is full o' red fire 'n rockets 'n Romin candles. Fer hev'n's sake get me out."

Yells, shrieks, and execrations came from Canal Street, in front of No. 41, at 8 o'clock last night. A crowd that was trying to find a harmonious chord in the diligent wind work of a German band, cried for silence, and hundreds of others joined it.

"Me leg's afire 'n me pockets is full o' sky rockets. Fur heav'n's sake ketch me before I go up!"

Michael McGillicuddy uttered these words, and well he might. He had been a big man in the grand patriotic demonstration in "de Ate" until he was put to the fire test in front of the Tenth Ward Athletic Club, 41 Canal Street.

Michael was master of the red fire, candles, rockets and such, at a mammoth street parade of ex-politicians, butchers, bakers, plumbers, peddlers, push-cart men, grocers, blacksmiths, and other gentlemen who favor the choice of Charles S. Adler for the Assembly.

His first duty was to set off red fire at the start of the parade, when "Charlie" Cohen, the livery-stable keeper, led 300 men under whom he had put horses that knew more about bells than beaux.

Up in the air went the throat-filling smoke, and up in the air a second later soared the first shriek of Michael McGillicuddy.

"Me panse!" he howled. "Me panse is afire, and they is dynamite in me close."

A policeman rushed through the crowd that was waiting to see a human skyrocket, knocked Michael down, rolled him a few times in the gutter, and then stood him up, a sorry picture, in a one-legged pair of trousers and with a pained expression on his face.

Kind friends removed from Michael's pockets three rockets, four packages of red fire, a dozen roman candles, and a few pinwheels. As he walked away he muttered:

"They'll pay dear fur me vote this year."

Then the Adler parade started into serenity, and for half a block there wasn't the least sign of trouble. But somebody who doesn't know a thing about the aiming of skyrockets began to shoot.

Gen. Michael Kerwin, who was riding a horse, fell on its neck and escaped, but "Sam" Schunr, the butcher, was not so fortunate. The rocket struck his hat.

"I'm killet deadt," he screamed as his silk headgear went sailing through the window of a house across the street.

Not a thing happened for another half-block. Then Sam Schunr, the butcher, stopped his horse and reached to shake hands with his friend "Ike" Butler, the painter. Moe and his horse were enemies, apparently, and so Moe landed on the pavement.

Patrick McShike, the peddler, screamed for a half, and as he did so his restive steed kicked over the cart of an Italian, who swore he would have money or a life. A long argument followed, and a policeman settled it after a protracted debate.

The parade then went on, and at last it reached the reviewing stand, the rooms of the Lincoln League, 272 Grand Street. Ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray was there, the biggest man of the lot, but he could see little, because red fire on slates at every window was sending dense smoke into the room.

A gayly decked bicycle came to grief in front of the reviewers, a car was stalled, there were three fights, a man asked for three cheers for Bryan and was carried home, and, as a butcher in blood-stained frock went by, somebody cried:

"Three cheers for 'Tim' Campbell."

Burglars After Antiques.

Burglars evidently were frightened away from the store of Duveen Brothers, dealers in antiquities at 302 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday night. When employes opened the store yesterday morning they discovered a hole in the three-hundred-dollar plate-glass window, and cracks radiating from it. The hole had undoubtedly been made with a drill.

It had been the custom of the firm to keep a display of silver antiques in the window, but all had been removed Tuesday night. The police did not discover the broken window and notify the Duveen Brothers, and the merchants had not notified the police up to yesterday afternoon.

Students' Republican Club.

The Students' Republican Club held its first mass meeting last night at New Pythagoras Hall, 177 East Broadway. The club is composed of young men at present pursuing their studies, and who are about to cast their first vote at the coming election.

Among the speakers were Timothy J. Campbell, Dr. Radin, Thomas Ronan, ex-Alderman James Owen, A. Collins, President of the Republican Campaign Committee of the Fourth Assembly District; J. P. Denning, Republican candidate for Assembly from the Fourth District, and Mr. Henrix, ex-United States Consul to Cuba.

Popocrats to Display the Flag.

The business men's sound money parade will take place in this city Saturday, Oct. 31. Chairman Danforth of the Popocratic State Committee has issued a statement to citizens asking them to display the American flag from their dwellings and business places on that day.

Mr. Danforth in his appeal says: "It would be a timely and graceful feature of the campaign to have a muster or review of all loyal Democrats on Oct. 31, when the campaign will practically end. This may be attained by every Democratic voter on that day decorating his home with the grand old flag which represents the principles for which he is contending."

Jersey City Candidate Arrested.

Alexander Clements, the Democratic candidate for Freeholder in the First Ward, Jersey City, was arrested last night, charged with falsely registering John Cavanagh of 350 Henderson Street. At the last registration, Oct. 13, Cavanagh registered in person, giving his residence as 351 Henderson Street. Mr. Clements, who made the affidavit required, said he registered Cavanagh at the request of a friend. He was held for examination.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE (TRADE MARK)

AT FULL LENGTH.

You can view your reflected image in a cheval glass—a great convenience; adjustable to any angle. We have made them in both light and dark woods with various styles of decoration. Mahogany specimens are plain and simple, but rich in appearance. Deeply bevelled oval or oblong mirrors. Some in daintily carved oak frames as low in price as $21.00. It is wisest to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

RAMBUSCH HIS OWN JUDGE.

He Commits Suicide in the National Cemetery of Fredericksburg, Va.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 21.—W. T. Rambusch, the absconding banker from Juneau, Wis., killed himself here last night. Rambusch came here a week ago and registered at the hotel as C. T. Anderson. He had been visiting the battlefields since. He shot himself in the National Cemetery here. The body was found in a sitting posture, the hand still grasping the pistol with which he had shot himself in the right temple. He left a note saying he wished to die among his comrades. One hundred dollars was found on the body.

It was evident from papers found on Rambusch's person that he had contemplated suicide, but was hastened in committing the deed as soon as he did by the appearance in yesterday evening's papers of a cut of himself and a detailed account of his crime. He addressed a letter to the Presbyterian minister asking that he offer a prayer over his grave and beg heaven's protection to his wife and daughter. He requested that his remains be buried here, and that parties named by him be telegraphed to come here and identify his body, that his family would have no trouble in securing the insurance money. He claimed that when he came here he was in ill health and had been ordered by his physician to seek rest and recreation, and as he had not visited the battlefields of this section since he participated in the stormy scenes of the war, he had come to this place.

He had no effects with him save a small hand satchel in which were a change of underwear and a few other small belongings and the $100 found on his person. This he requested be used in settling his unpaid hotel bill and funeral expenses. He was very methodical in all he did, and went to his death with a deliberation and calmness that only a man of iron nerve could command. Those who came in contact with him here were impressed with his intelligence and dignified manner. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "Murdered by his own hand."

Telegrams have been received from friends in Wisconsin and New-York, but as they were somewhat conflicting, the senders have been summoned here in person.

The letters to his wife and Mr. John Curtis of Centreville, his cousin, were at his request forwarded unopened. In neither of his communications to parties here did he refer to the grave charges made against himself in the papers, doubtless thinking that the disclosure of his identity would be sufficient to publish his wrongdoing far and wide.

Newport Property Sold.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 21.—The charming villa at the corner of Beach Street and Red Cross Avenue, known as Sunny Lea, was sold to-day by the Misses Frances and Margaret Ogden and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman to Stuyvesant Leroy of New-York. Mr. Leroy will occupy the place as a Summer residence. He already owns a villa on Malta Avenue.

James V. Parker of New-York has purchased the Hall cottage and grounds, adjoining his place on Merton Road. He will tear down the house and add the grounds to those of his villa.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The three Hanlons, Robert, Charles, and Adolph, will do their newest and most daring aerial act in the Olympia Music Hall next Monday. They will have a flight of sixty-two feet. One trapeze will be right in front of the balcony, the other clear back on the stage by the last proscenium wall. In every other aerial act up to this time, in making these swings, the performers have been caught by their fellows. If one has fallen an inch short in his calculation, his fellow-performer's hands have been adjusted to that distance. The Hanlons disdain this, and make their catch on a trapeze bar, which, of course, has no power to assist them. Robert and Charles swing off at the same time from their trapeze, and turn double pirouettes. The first time Bob goes over his partner, and the second time, under. Then Robert does a double forward somersault. Adolph, the youngest, ends the performance by dropping headlong from a bar close to the roof, on which he hangs by his toes. He lands in a net directly over the orchestra.

—Daniel Frohman announced yesterday that he had engaged Mary Hampton as leading actress in "An Enemy to the King." Grace Kimball, who acted with Mr. Sothern last season, resigned last Saturday. She has been ill for several weeks. Virginia Harned, who replaced her, and who will be now in turn replaced by Miss Hampton, returns to the dramatic company of A. M. Palmer. Miss Hampton is acting at the Boston Museum in "The Two Vagrants." She will join Sothern's company in a fortnight.

—Alexander Marten received first prize at the Vienna beauty show and first prize at the Antwerp beauty show in 1890-91-92. She came originally into prominence as one of the Martens Quartet, and won her first fame in Germany. The act in which she will appear in the Olympia Music Hall next week is trick rifle shooting. She uses only a 22-calibre bullet, and in her most sensational feat she shoots twenty-four glass balls arranged in a light framework around the head and body of her servant.

—Emil Durer, who announces that he is going to bring Mascagni and Leoncavallo to this country this Winter, is full of other business. One of his schemes is to increase the musical knowledge of benighted foreigners by printing compositions by American musicians in the Paris Figaro. He invites composers to send their works to him. He will not make the selections himself, however, but will send the music to Paris.

—William Harris, business manager of the Garrick Theatre, received a telegram Tuesday from St. Louis, notifying him of the serious illness of his father. He left that night for St. Louis. Shortly after he had gone, a telegram was received announcing his father's death. Manager Harris will not return to New-York until after the funeral.

—To-night at the Irving Place Theatre "Seine Gewesene," (His Late Wife,") new farce by Fritz Brentano, will be produced. This play has been successful at the Nede Theatre in Berlin, as well as in Hamburg, Dresden, and Frankfort. To-morrow night the weekly classical performances will be resumed. Schiller's "Maria Stuart" will be the play.

—Manager Albert Bial has arranged a special feature for Koster & Bial's next Saturday night. He will throw open the roof garden, so that the audience, before the performance and during the intermission, may have a view of the marine parade. Both the big elevators will be run, and the garden will be brilliantly illuminated.

—The fiftieth performance of "The Geisha" in the old country will be given at Daly's Theatre to-night. The audience continues so large at Daly's that there is strong probability of the postponement of the appearance of the regular company, next month.

—The professional matinée of the Lilliputians at the Star Theatre this afternoon, will be an interesting event. Applications for seats from the different companies now playing in New-York are far in excess of the capacity of the big theatre.

—Catherine Lewis will act at the Herald Square Theatre this afternoon in a play written by herself called "Mrs. Smith's Husbands." The performance will be given for the benefit of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, 148 East Thirty-fifth Street.

—Edgar Hyman of the Empire Theatre, Johannesburg, leaves to-day for London on the St. Paul. Mr. Hyman has engaged a number of American actors to appear in his South African circuit during the season of 1897-98.

—John Hare is to appear at a special performance at Robertson's "Caste," at Irving's Lyceum Theatre, next Saturday afternoon, when he will act old Eccles for the first time in London.

—Edith Crane, who is to be principal actress in Maurice Barrymore's "Roaring Dick and Company," arrived here yesterday from Australia, where she has been playing Trilby.

—Lieut. R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, will occupy a box at the Academy of Music tomorrow night, to see "Under the Polar Star."

—Teresa Carreno will give three subscription recitals at the Waldorf Hotel this Winter. The first will be given Jan. 14.

—The play at the Columbus Theatre, In Harlem, this week is "The War of Wealth." It draws as well as ever.

AXMINSTER CARPETS.

We will offer for sale until October 30,

300 pieces at 90c. per yard.

W. & J. SLOANE,

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

People who are planning popcorn parties for this Winter will do well to lay in a supply of coke. A coal fire deadens down when it is opened, but coke burns bright and hot. Gas is excellent also, but people in the popcorn business use the coke, because it is cheaper. Popping corn is one of the few things that will remain hand work for some time to come. Small machines have been invented, but they are not an improvement upon the old method. Where corn is popped in large quantities, regular furnaces lined with fire-brick are built for the purpose. The poppers are huge affairs, holding half a bushel of corn when popped. The weight is sustained by wires suspended from the ceiling, and the workman has only to keep the corn moving, and when it is ready he unhooks the popper, lifts the cover, and pours out the contents. Summer is the season for corn from a commercial standpoint. As long as the shore resorts and places of amusement are open the popcorn man is kept busy over his big furnaces and in molding the crushed corn into cakes.

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The most conspicuous turn-out on Fifth Avenue yesterday was a span of black horses driven to a light open box buggy. The driver, who was alone, was a woman with hair of Titian red.

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The house 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, on the corner of Fifth Avenue, so long occupied by Mrs. Paran Stevens, has been greatly changed and improved since Hermann Oelrichs has taken possession of it. The chief change has been the cleaning of the marble outside of the building. With the white shades which curtain every room in the house, it makes a noticeably bright spot on Fifth Avenue. The improvement is emphasized by the line of houses, also of white marble, extending from the Oelrichs place up toward Fifty-eighth Street. They are a dingy drab in comparison. The large and beautiful conservatory which is going up on the east side of the house is a great addition to the appearance of the building. The corner is a notable one, with the big granite mansion of C. P. Huntington, with the beautiful carved columns in front, opposite the Oelrichses; diagonally across, the big, comfortable-looking red brick house, with brownstone trimmings, of the Whitneys, and facing that the rear of the more ornate establishment of Cornelius Vanderbilt. It will probably be a very gay corner of Fifth Avenue this Winter, with the bride, Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair to entertain.

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The elevated road traveler experienced a happy moment yesterday. He is a night man, and the car of the Sixth Avenue elevated train, as he entered from a down-town station about 3 o'clock A. M., presented the same atmosphere of duskiness to which night and evening travelers are accustomed. Now, the traveler, being a young man of a sentimental turn of mind, has no objection to being "in the gloaming" upon occasions, but when one is a little sleepy and a good deal anxious to read the papers the twilight of dozing lamps is depressing, to say the least. Consequently when one of the gatemen entered the car, and, going from lamp to lamp, turned each one up so that it was at least possible to distinguish fellow-passengers, a murmur of appreciation ran through the car. As the light gradually penetrated to the furthermost corners, warm expressions of regard for that gateman were to be heard on every side. As it became evident that it was possible to read the paper, somebody suggested giving him a cigar; some one else thought it would be well to take up a collection. "Give him three cheers," said a third man. "One—two—" just then the car stopped at Franklin Street. Simultaneously, as if squelched by an extinguisher, down went the lights, there was a groan in place of the cheer, and gloom settled upon the car and its occupants. "I never before saw a gateman turn up the lights," said the young man in telling the story, "and what made them go down after they were once up I can't tell, unless there is a patent light economizer attachment outside, a 'touch-the-button-and-we'll-give-the-lights-a-rest' affair. We made the remainder of the journey in semi-darkness, and classical sounds proceeded from that car, sounds that might have found a place in Dante's 'Inferno.'"

***

There is a delightful air of neighborliness at Mrs. Lemcke's cooking lectures at the Food Show. The neighborliness goes as far as borriwing the spoons which assist in the practical illustration of the lectures. That, however, is not supposed to be included in the regular order of exercises. The regular part consists in giving every woman in the audience a taste of the good things prepared before her. That would alone be enough to draw a crowd if Mrs. Lemcke did not have a great many interesting things to say, practical and ethical. It might be thought that it would be a difficult matter to give every woman in the hall a taste of a pudding without interrupting the course of the lecture. As it is arranged, however, it is the easiest thing in the world. The only trouble is, it is hard on the spoons. The way the tasting of is managed is very simple. A nice little colored girl starts around the room with a large dish filled with spoons, one of which each woman takes. The pudding, or whatever else of the dippable order the delicacy may be, has in the meantime been started at the first end of the first row of benches, and each woman puts in her spoon and dips out a "taste," large or small, according to the disposition of the woman or the tempting appearance of the viand. Back and forth goes the dish, from one row of women to another, until either the pudding or the spoons have given out. It is charming; it gives an air of bonhomie to the gatherings that is irresistible. Yesterday a pudding had been so lavishly tasted that it gave out before it reached the last row of seats on one side of the room. The women on that row were left each with a clean spoon in her hands, and nothing else. "Do we keep the spoons?" asked one woman in a loud whisper. "Well, we'll keep 'em 'til we get something to taste," answered her companion in decided tones. There may have been a good many women since the lectures began who have had spoons and no pudding. Every night, when Mrs. Lemcke takes account of stock and counts her spoons, she finds the task easier than the day before.

***

They were talking of the pleasures of their youth. As they looked back reminiscently there was nothing that appeared so altogether delightful to them as the long-passed games of hop-scotch. "I believe I could play a game this minute," said the matron, fair, plump—and pretty, with a world of regretful longing in her voice.

"We'll have a game," said the smaller matron. "I don't feel a bit older than I did—well, when I played last." This is a reminiscence of Summer, before the clubs had begun, and when there was nothing to do but walk or bicycle or play hop-scotch. So the two arose with haste, and, accompanied by an enthusiastic band of women friends, betook themselves to a large barn. There they drew out a diagram, and each fair matron threw the stone from one part of the diagram to another, and on one foot, after the manner of the game and the days of her youth, hopped and kicked that little stone in and out with great science, and amid the enthusiastic applause of the admiring gathering of women. It was great fun. But as the game was finished, and the plumpest matron sat down to rest, a cloud spread over her face.

"I didn't know—before that I was growing—so—old," she panted. "I haven't—any—breath."

***

The conductor of a Broadway cable car stood on one foot on the buffer of his car Saturday afternoon. He clung with two fingers to the rail. He could find no more room. He groaned. So did over one hundred passengers as they jabbed elbows into each other and stepped on each other's pet corns. Even the steps carried freight. At Houston Street a crowd of women stood. They signaled to the gripman and he stopped. "No room, ladies," gasped the conductor. Four looks of scorn were directed at him and four women insisted on climbing aboard. It was a Columbus Avenue car. Another of the same line in which were not more than a dozen passengers was on the other side of the crossing.

"If a woman sees a crowded car she will board it or die," moaned the conductor, as he dropped to the street, dashed to the front platform, and tried to collect at least half his fares. At Fifty-ninth Street, when the rush was over, he said: "I'm going to suggest to the company that they put ladders on cars so that these women in a hurry can climb to the roof."

***

It was Saturday afternoon, and the tones of a peripatetic piano-organ had been flooding the narrow street with music and, of the couple that attended it, the woman was walking about, tambourine in hand, watching for the few stray coins that might fall that way. Just then the head of one of the big business houses that lined the street stepped from a doorway on his way home. As the woman approached him, with supplicating gesture, his hand went into his trousers pocket. Then a look of utter disgust swept over his face, and he half withdrew his hand. But the woman apparently noticed neither look nor motion, as, with a step quickened by expectancy, she went rapidly up to him. The half withdrawn hand was plunged back again into the depths of the pocket, and a second later a bank note fluttered into the outstretched tambourine.

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On the board on the outside of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, which gives the name of the church and its minister, the latter is given: "Rev. Dr. Hall, Pastor." It is unusual not to have the Christian name or initials given in such a notice, and it seems particularly strange in Dr. Hall's case. He, more perhaps than any priest or clergyman in the city, is known by his first name. People invariably say, in speaking of him, "Dr. John Hall."

***

An east-side belle, whose dainty bonnets and shoulder wraps have long been the envy of her friends, has at last imparted the secret of their possession. Until a year ago the young woman was employed as forewoman of the sleeve department of a Fifth Avenue dressmaker. Bit by bit she collected small "left-over" pieces of expensive laces, silks, and velvets, and it was from these that the adornments so dear to the feminine mind were created. "The practice is common in all the big shops," said she, "and there is many a poor girl that in this way flaunts the plumes of the rich. The 'left-overs' are of no use to the modiste, neither do the customers want them, so you see we acquire them honestly, and to a girl with an inventive turn, they save many a dollar."

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The button fad has worked its way from factional politics and horse-play jokes into the ranks of fashionable society. It has become quite the proper thing for young ladies to have a "collection" of campaign buttons. They don't want the kind of buttons that the small boy or the practical joker enjoys, as the mottoes and the slang phrases on them are not exactly what a society young lady or a young girl would care to have the public think are her own sentiments. The young ladies want only campaign buttons. They have their young men friends get them all sorts of buttons, irrespective of party. A Bryan and Sewall button is on an absolute parity with the McKinley and Hobart button, and the "16 to 1" formula plays no part in the collection. Even the Populistic button is in favor.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

About a dozen styles of very "smart" Sack Suits made from Unfinished Worsted, Tweeds, and Cheviots of our own importation (not over a dozen suits of any one pattern) deserve better description than our advertising space will admit of.

The entire absence of the stiffness and exaggeration of style so universally complained of in ready-made clothes is a marked feature of our stock this season.

$8 and $10 Mackintoshes reduced to $6.
$18 and $20 Mackintoshes reduced to $10 and $12.
$25 Mackintoshes reduced to $18.
Special Sale of Half Hose, 35c. Rare Value.
Our $3 Derby makes friends every day.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
The best dollar glove in the city.
Some very snappy styles in Fancy Vests.
Special attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

SAYS HIS OATH HAS NO VALUE.

Several Persons Swear They Would Not Believe a Brooklyn Broker.

Surrogate Abbott, in Brooklyn, has signed an order directing Broker Josiah J. White of 136 Columbia Heights to show cause Nov. 5 why he should not be removed as administrator of his wife's estate. The order is based upon affidavits.

T. Ellett Hodgkin, guardian of Frederick Hall White, son of the broker, makes affidavit that Mr. White has had much litigation during the past five years, has engaged twenty-five lawyers in this State and Connecticut, and besides supports a telephone and a private secretary, and employs four or five messengers every day, paying for all of this out of the estate which belongs to his son.

E. D. Strong, a former private secretary to Mr. White, makes affidavit that the latter is not worth more than $20,000, but that his wife's estate is worth more than $100,000. He also says a Connecticut Grand Jury has issued three warrants for Mr. White's arrest. He declares he would not believe Mr. White under oath, as does James Kingsley Blake, a New-Haven lawyer.

D. Ward Northrop, the boy's guardian in Connecticut, swears that Mr. White has continually harassed him, and has tried to prevent tenants of Mrs. White's estate from paying rents to him for the benefit of young White.

Judge A. Heaton Robertson of the New-Haven Probate Court, says, in an affidavit, that from his knowledge of Mr. White, gained from proceedings before his court, he would not believe Mr. White under oath.

Tiffany's Silver Dollar.

Tiffany & Company manufactured in the early part of the Summer a lot of silver disks to demonstrate by practical illustration the difference between a fifty-three-cent dollar and a gold dollar's worth of the white metal. They bore the inscription, "776 and 1-3 Grains of Silver, 900-1,000 Fine, the Equivalent of One Gold Dollar in Value, July, 1896." There was a great demand for them, and the house has just issued a new coinage of disks a trifle larger. The silver dollar has continued to decrease in value so that the inscription on the new disk reads: "823 Grains of Silver, 900-1,000 Fine, the Equivalent of One Gold Dollar in Value September 14, 1896."

The Present is a good time

to place orders for having Initials, Monograms, Crests, etc., embroidered to order on Handkerchiefs and other articles for Holiday Gifts. We do this work equal to the finest that can be produced anywhere, and at small cost. Our catalogue shows a good variety of suitable styles of letters and monograms for all purposes.

It is mailed free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co., "THE LINEN STORE," 14 West 23d Street, New York.

P. D. BRAISTED, J

Thursday
October 22-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SHOULD VOTE FOR PALMER

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN GIVES WARNING TO DEMOCRATS.

A Silver Man May Be Elected President in 1900 Unless Sound-Money Men Retain a Hold on Democratic Organization—One Party Alone Cannot Maintain Sound Money—Importance of Heavy National Democratic Vote.

Thomas G. Shearman spoke on the political situation last night before the Gold Standard League, at its Brooklyn headquarters, 671 Gates Avenue. His address, entitled, "What Shall We Do?" was, in part, as follows:

"It is too late now to argue the silver question, at all events, in this State. Nearly all men have made up their minds. No intelligent man doubts that there will be a tremendous majority in this State for the gold standard. Those who believe that the maintenance of the gold standard is the most important issue at present are strongly urged to vote directly for Mr. McKinley, and to make his majority as large as possible. The practical question is, therefore, still further reduced, as to whether we shall vote for Major McKinley or for Gen. Palmer.

"My opinion is emphatically that it is the duty of every gold-standard Democrat and international bimetallist Democrat to vote for Gen. Palmer, and that to do otherwise, in this State, is to commit an act of great folly, which threatens lasting injury to the cause of sound money."

He referred briefly to Mr. McKinley's vacillating attitude on financial questions as a minor matter. He said Eastern pressure might keep Mr. McKinley from abandoning the gold standard after his election, and continued:

"A far more important consideration is the question whether it is possible to maintain the gold standard in this country by the action of one party alone. To my mind, this is impracticable.

South and West Will Control.

"The Government of this country is passing rapidly and surely into the hands of the West and South. New-York and Pennsylvania are very important States, but no longer decisive of the result. New-England has ceased to be of any importance. She has thrown away her power in the Senate, as well as in the Electoral College, by voting to admit a crowd of mining camps as equal States.

"The States which will decide this election, and all the Presidential elections for the next twenty years, are Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, provided the Southern and mining States remain united.

"Recent history shows an increasing tendency on the part of our people to swing violently from side to side. It is tolerably certain that no one political party will remain in power for more than eight years together, and highly probable that none will remain in power for more than four years.

"If this view of the future is correct, and provided the defeat of the silver candidate at this election is assured, the question of who shall control the Democratic organization in 1900 becomes one of immense importance.

"I do not hesitate to say that it would be better that Mr. Bryan should be elected now and bring the disaster and ruin which would be involved in a sudden drop to a silver basis, than that he, or any one of his views, should be elected in 1900. Better to have the panic and disaster, get through with it and learn once for all the lesson which it teaches, than to have four years more of doubt and uncertainty, with a still worse panic at the end of it.

"It is my belief, based upon long observation and study of American politics, that the Republican Party will be defeated in 1900, no matter whether the opposing party is for or against the free coinage of silver.

Large Palmer Vote Necessary.

"A very large vote for Palmer and Buckner in the East and West would give the sound-money Democracy a commanding position. A very small vote for them would, in all probability, perpetuate the control of the silver men in the Democratic Party.

"The Chicago silver platform is expected to add to the Democratic vote the votes of the 1,500,000 Populists of 1894, and to procure, besides, about thirty Electoral votes in the mining regions, which, on another issue, would have gone for the Republican candidate. If 2,000,000 gold Democrats vote for McKinley, their votes will be lost in the general mass. One million votes for Palmer will be worth more, in a Democratic reorganization, than 3,000,000 Democratic votes for McKinley.

"It would really be absurd, moreover, for any Democrat in New-York who intends to remain a Democrat to vote for McKinley. This State will unquestionably give McKinley an immense majority, under any circumstances. If Democrats of the South and West are left alone to vote for Palmer and Buckner our Western and Southern friends will justly feel deserted. We owe it to our Southwestern friends especially to join hands with them and to maintain the banner of a true Democracy, instead of merging ourselves in a party which, in their eyes, represents nothing but monopoly, oppressive combinations and tariff extortions.

"Much is said about the necessity of having an immense majority for McKinley, in order to settle this question. But, in reality, a comparatively small majority for McKinley, combined with an immense vote for Palmer, would have twice as good an effect.

"Again, it is urged that we ought to run no risks. The answer to this is simple. If our votes are really needed, then, the majority for gold would be so small as to produce nearly all of the bad effects of an absolute defeat. If McKinley were elected, and yet the vote for him and for Palmer taken together did not immensely exceed that for Bryan, we should have all the panic arising from the fear of the silver standard, without any of the benefits which would come from a settlement of the question.

"It would really be better, in the long run, that McKinley should be defeated by a small majority than that he and Palmer together should have only a small majority.

"There is no question whatever that we can vote in this State for Palmer with absolute safety; that so many Democrats will, in spite of all persuasion, vote for McKinley as to secure to him an immense majority, and that we are relieved from all responsibility on the general issue, while there rests upon us an unusual share of responsibility for rescuing the great Democratic Party from mismanagement, putting it once more on a sound basis and making it worthy of victory in the cause of free trade, sound money and good government."

NOTICE TO SATURDAY'S PARADERS.

Publishers and Advertisers Should Communicate with Marshal Drisler.

Henry Drisler, Jr., Marshal of the Publishers and Advertisers' Sound-Money Club, has issued the following order in relation to Saturday's parade:

"Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club.

"Room 21, Times Building, New-York.

"General Order No. 1.

"1. The undersigned having been elected Marshal of the Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club for the parade to take place on Saturday, Oct. 31, hereby assumes command.

"2. The headquarters of the Marshal have been established in Room 21 of THE TIMES Building, where he may be found between the hours of 12 and 1, and where all communications to him should be addressed.

"3. In pursuance with orders received from Gen. Horace Porter, the club is informed that the line of march will be north through Broadway to Waverley Place, to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street. The hour of assembly will be announced hereafter.

"4. The formation will be in companies of sixteen files front, including guides—single rank. The distance between companies should be four paces. Each company will be commanded by a Captain, who will march in front of the centre of his company at a distance of two paces.

"5. Each firm or office taking part in the parade will organize their representatives in companies of sixteen, electing a Captain to each, preferably a military man, notifying immediately the Marshal of the number of companies they have organized, the names of the Captains who have been elected, and the roll of each company. In those offices where there are not representatives enough intending to take part in the parade to form a company, the individuals' names will be sent to the Marshal in order that companies may be formed and individuals assigned to their proper positions.

"It is urged that prompt attention to the above be given, that the divisions may be thoroughly organized and each man informed of his place by Thursday, Oct. 29.

"HENRY DRISLER, Jr., Marshal.

"HOMER W. HEDGE, Adjutant and Chief of Staff."

J. HARSEN RHOADES'S APPEAL.

Calls upon All Men to Protect Their Country's Honor.

President J. Harsen Rhoades of the Greenwich Savings Bank was the principal speaker at the noon-day meeting of the Dry Goods Republican Club yesterday. He said every force in the land which made for evil had succeeded in capturing for the time the control of the Democratic Party, which had adopted a platform repugnant to every loyal man and containing principles which, if victorious, would produce anarchy and revolution.

"To meet the issue," said Mr. Rhoades, "all men, irrespective of party, must unite to preserve the honor of their country and the integrity of its institutions. The poison of repudiation has entered the blood of the people and must be eradicated. These men who rail at capital while they protect themselves; these men who shout for the liberty of the masses, while they drag the flag of their country into the dust and raise to the masthead the red rag of anarchy, strike not for the liberty of the people, but at the thrift and honor of the Nation."

The Sound-Money Water Parade.

The Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association of the Port of New-York, whose big water parade is to take place next Saturday, requests that during the day and evening of Saturday the Stars and Stripes be displayed from every available place along the water front of the port, and from every window, roof, and pole in the several cities as the most fitting expression of the dominant faith of the people.

It is also requested that, so far as practicable, the front or windows of all buildings be illuminated along the water front from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, on the North River, to the Battery, and from the Battery to Thirty-fourth Street, on the East River; and in Brooklyn, Hoboken, Weehawken, Jersey City, and Long Island City.

F. W. Hinrichs Finds Encouragement.

Frederic W. Hinrichs, the National Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who has just returned from a tour of the State, visited his party's headquarters yesterday. He said:

"There is a great deal of interest shown in our State ticket. Many Democrats feel that the defeat of Bryan should be overwhelming, and, although they feel certain that this State will be carried by McKinley by hundreds of thousands of votes, nevertheless many of them still feel a reluctance to weaken the defeat of Bryan by a single vote. Many of these citizens have expressed their intention, however, of making their crosses before the names of our State standard bearers and of our local candidates."

Insurance Men Want Sound Money.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, held at its rooms, 32 Nassau Street, yesterday, the following was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the agitation now going on throughout the country for the free coinage of silver at a ratio representing nearly double its bullion value, and of the necessity of enlisting the active interest and support of all property owners in the election of those who will preserve the currency from debasement, this Board deprecates the indorsement of any policies of insurance now running, or the issuance of any contracts, which shall provide for the payment of a loss in any other money than which is, or shall be, prescribed by law as the legal currency of the country."

TIGE AND TIM REUNITED.

Mrs. Floyd Jones Restores a Dog to Its Sorrowing Little Master.

After many troubles, not the least of which has been their ten days' separation, "Tim" Leahy and his dog "Tige" are happy again.

"Tim" is the nine-year-old boy the Gerry agents found destitute and forsaken at 400 East Forty-eighth Street. When "Tim" and his grand-aunt, Julia Kelley, were prosperous, three years ago, "Tige" came to them from the streets, and attached himself to "Tim." A year ago Mrs. Kelley was taken sick and poverty assailed the household, but "Tige" remained despite the short rations that fell to his lot. Finally Mrs. Kelley was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, leaving Tim and the dog to shift for themselves. This they did, with the aid of the neighbors, until the Gerry society learned the facts and had Tim committed to the care of Father Drumgoole's Mission of St. Francis, on Staten Island.

"Tim" was inconsolable at his separation from "Tige" and appealed pitifully for the privilege of taking the dog with him. The next day THE TIMES told the story and Mrs. Floyd Jones was one of its readers who sympathized with "Tim." Accordingly, she traced "Tige's" whereabouts from "Tim's" former home to the home of Mrs. Malone, a neighbor, and thence to the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On Tuesday Father Dougherty, of the Mission of St. Francis, received a letter from Mrs. Jones proposing to let "Tim" take the dog with him to the children's home at Mount Loretta, Staten Island, and with his consent "Tige" was restored to his youthful owner yesterday morning at the office of the mission, 1 Lafayette Place.

"Tige" disconsolately entered the office with his keeper, looking neither to the right nor left. Tim couldn't wait to be sniffed out, so he called "Tige." "Tige's" sorrow disappeared as by magic, and he sprung upon "Tim" with whines of joy. "Tim" said he was perfectly willing to go to the home on Staten Island, and will shed no more tears, whatever happens.

The American Institute Fair.

Little more than a week remains for the American Institute Fair at Madison Square Garden. The flowers and fruits in the Concert Hall make a superb show and the messenger pigeons in the assembly room attract attention. After this week the flowers will be taken out and the pigeons will be started home, many of them in baskets and some of them on the wing, but the main exhibition, with all its good features, will remain open until Oct. 28. On Friday evening Mayor Strong and the Commissioners will visit the show.

Tried to Steal an Icebox.

Michael Rodgers, who lives somewhere in Massachusetts, is a kleptomaniac. Tuesday night he tried to steal a baby carriage at 435 First Avenue, but was prevented by the woman who owned it. Half an hour later he walked up to the fourth floor of the same house, and, seizing an icebox, started down stairs with it. The family which occupied the flat was astonished, but, following him down, called a policeman. Rodgers was held for trial in Yorkville Police Court.

TIE FOR THE FIRST PLACE

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT BUDAPESTH NOT YET ENDED.

Tschigorin and Charousek Have Scored Alike and Will Play a Match Friday for the High Honors of the Tournament—Pillsbury Is Third Man—Had He Won in His Game with Tarrasch He Also Would Stand in the Front Rank.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 21.—The thirteenth and last round of the international chess tournament was played to-day. At its close Michael Ivanovitch Tschigorin and Rudolf Charousek were tied for the first place. Pillsbury was the third man.

A match of two games up will be opened Friday between Tschigorin and Charousek to determine the possession of the King of Hungary statue, "Victory," and for first honors of the tournament.

At the end of the day's play the following bulletin was posted:

THIRTEENTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by
Tarrasch-Pillsbury	Ruy Lopez	81	Tarrasch
Albin-Charousek	Q. G. decl.	49	Charousek
Schlechter-Walbrodt	Ruy Lopez	26	Drawn
Maroczy-Tschigorin	Dutch	52	Tschigorin
Popiel-Janowski	Giuoco	38	Janowski
Noa-Marco	K. B. game	37	Marco
Winawer a bye.			

The following are the prizes and winners:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Charousek	8½	3½	Tarrasch	6	6
Tschigorin	8½	3½	Albin	5	7
Pillsbury	7½	4½	Maroczy	5	7
Janowski	7	5	Marco	4½	7½
Schlechter	7	5	Noa	4	8
Walbrodt	6½	5½	Popiel	2	10
Winawer	6½	5½			

Appended are the scores of all the competitors:

	Crowns.	
First	2,500	Tschigorin and Charousek, tied, to play off.
Second	2,000	
Third	1,500	Pillsbury.
Fourth	1,000	Janowski and Schlechter, divided.
Fifth	600	
Sixth	400	Winawer and Walbrodt, divided.
Seventh	200	

Special prize of 100 crowns for best scores against prize winners was won by Tarrasch.

Rudolph Charousek, who is tied with Tschigorin for first place, was born at Prague, Bohemia, Sept. 10, 1873. When 5 years old his parents emigrated to Hungary, and he learned chess at college at Kaschau in 1891. Not being rich enough to purchase the German Handbook he copied the contents of one lent him by a school fellow.

At the Nuremberg Tournament he scored 5½ games against the prize winners, being only one point below Lasker, whose score is 6½. In the Buda Pesth Tournament he has won against Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Winawer, Maroczy, Noa, Popiel, and Albin; drawn with Tarrasch, Walbrodt and Schlechter and lost to Janowski and Marco.

Tschigorin's career is well known to all chess players.

ARMENIANS STILL DETAINED.

Residents of Ramseys, N. J., Ask that They May Land.

The Armenians who were detained by Commissioner of Immigration Senner on Monday are still at Ellis Island, although strong efforts were made yesterday to get permission for them to land. Among those who appeared before Dr. Senner to plead for the refugees was the Rev. James Bannister, President of the Ramseys Valley Union of the Christian Endeavor, who said that the protest from citizens of Ramseys, N. J., was the result of a misunderstanding of the case. They object to the colonization of the Armenians on the Salvation Army farm at their place, but since they have learned that the farm is to be utilized merely as a distributing point, they have withdrawn their objection. In fact, several citizens of Ramseys who signed the protest have now signed the petition for the release of the Armenians.

No action was taken yesterday by Dr. Senner, but it is probable that a decision will be reached to-day. It is understood that a number of wealthy citizens of New-York and Boston have announced their willingness to sign bonds for the Armenians.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Disastrous Consequences of a Brooklyn Man's Attempt to Escape.

A young man who describes himself as Herbert Shannon and claims to be a teacher of languages was shot in the leg by Policeman Dietrich of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, who arrested him for trying to break into F. D. Gotschen's grocery store at Sumner Avenue and Kosciusko Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Shannon said he lived at 201 Bedford Avenue, but that was found to be false. It is believed he gave a false name, as he said he belonged to a respectable family in Brooklyn and did not want his friends to know of his predicament.

Shannon was trying to raise the door of a cellar entrance when Dietrich placed him under arrest. He walked quietly with Dietrich to the corner of Lafayette Avenue. Then he gave Dietrich a push and started to run. Dietrich pursued him, and threatened to shoot. The fugitive defied him, and Dietrich then fired and struck Shannon in the right leg. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

ALLEGED MURDERER CAUGHT.

Brooklyn Police Believe They Have Another Mafia Assassin.

Antonio Giglio, a shoemaker, of 177 Wyona Avenue, Long Island City, was held in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of murder. It is claimed that on the night of May 28 Giglio shot and killed Salvatore Serio in a saloon at 93 Union Street, Brooklyn.

Serio was a barber. He employed Gracchino Cochiaro, who came from Boston. There Cochiaro had given testimony against an Italian murderer and the Mafia had decreed his death. Serio was warned of this, but paid no attention to threats. He agreed, however, to take Cochiaro to any place the Mafia might select. He was told to take the condemned man to 93 Union Street. As he entered the door with Cochiaro, he was met with a fusillade of bullets, and dropped dead.

Three arrests were made at the time and the prisoners are awaiting trial. Giglio, who was supposed to be one of the marksmen, escaped. He denies that he was in the saloon when Serio was killed.

Stole Mrs. Benjamin's Jewelry.

More than $1,300 worth of jewelry was stolen from the dressing room of Mrs. Park Benjamin, wife of the well-known patent attorney, on Sept. 24. Mr. Benjamin, who lives at 270 West Seventy-third Street, had employed John D. Taylor, a painter and paperhanger, of 103 Columbus Avenue, the day before, to do some painting. Mr. Taylor sent a tramp painter to do the work. The painter disappeared after the discovery of the robbery. The robbery was reported to the police, but their investigation has, so far, had no result. The painter is suspected, but cannot be found. Mr. Benjamin has commenced suit against Taylor for the value of the stolen property.

Ornate Electric Light Poles.

The electric light companies are coming to Gen. Collis's aid in his fight for an ornate electric light pole, and at a conference of the companies held in the American Tract Society Building yesterday it was decided that drawings of ornate lamp posts should be submitted to the Public Works Commissioner for a selection of the most appropriate design. Gen. Collis will try to get the companies to consent to pay for the new posts instead of charging the city for them.

HYDRANTS OF ALL KINDS.

Gen. Collis to Have an Exhibition that He May Get Modern Ones.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works is preparing for an exhibition of hydrants, such as are in use in various cities of the United States, as well as of the latest devices for such appliances, with a view to improving the system used in this city. The exhibition will be given at the Corporation Yard, 437 East Twenty-fourth Street, Nov. 10, and will be in charge of Alonzo G. Gear, General Foreman.

Mr. Gear is making extensive preparations for the exhibition. He expects to have all the best hydrants represented. Commissioner Collis has sent circulars to the fire departments of different cities, which have replied by sending descriptions and, in some cases, illustrations of their present systems. Manufacturers have also been invited to exhibit their most improved appliances, and have consented to take part in the exhibition.

One of the assistants in Mr. Gear's office said yesterday that New-York is far behind neighboring cities in respect to its water system, even Hoboken having more modern and efficient street hydrants. This is due, he said, to the fact that the city is prevented by law from adopting any patented device, and cannot, therefore, make use of an improved system until after the patent has expired. As a consequence, the hydrants are of an antiquated and inefficient design.

"In case of a big conflagration," he said, "there would be great danger because of these poor hydrants. We have three kinds on the streets, each one a little worse than the other. These are the oldest and worst (pointing to a lot of them piled in a corner) and are used in the annexed district. These are not much better, and are used down town, and on the side streets. This kind, which is bad, but a little more modern, is being put down on Fifth Avenue.

"It is Gen. Collis's idea that an exhibit of good hydrants and the necessary comparison of them with our poor ones, will aid him in getting the law changed so New-York can get the best system of hydrants that has been or may be devised."

The exhibition will be open to the press and to persons interested in the public works of the city.

TWO WOMEN SUPERVISORS.

Dr. Jennie B. Merrill and Mrs. Mary E. Williams Appointed.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday Dr. Jennie B. Merrill was appointed Supervisor of Kindergarten Instruction, at an annual salary of $2,000.

During the meeting a letter was read from the Rev. John P. Peters, rector, and the vestry of St. Michael's Church, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, offering free of charge part of two buildings owned by the church for schoolrooms, in view of the present overcrowded condition of the public schools. The building, it was stated, would accommodate about 225 pupils.

A resolution was passed empowering the President to appoint a special committee of three to report upon sites for two new high school buildings. These schools are intended to relieve the Normal College and the College of the City of New-York, both being now crowded.

Commissioner Beneville moved that the City Superintendent be empowered to move pupils from one school to another to avoid overcrowding. The motion was laid over until next meeting.

Mrs. Mary E. Williams was appointed Supervisor of Cooking without a contest.

In the case of the appeal of William H. Nammack from the action of the Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward in removing him as a teacher, the appeal was dismissed. An opinion by Corporation Counsel Scott, stating that the board had no rights to modify the action of the trustees by suspending or fining Nammack, was read.

A resolution was passed that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked to give especial attention to the needs of the Board of Education. The present quarters of the board are, it is claimed, inadequate for its business.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Cornerstone of the First Building Laid in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The cornerstone of the Hall of History, the first of the buildings to comprise the American University, was laid this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, and with interesting exercises. The ceremonies were conducted by the venerable senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, Thomas M. Bowman, assisted by the officers of the District Grand Lodge of Masons, Mr. John E. Andrews of New-York, president of the Board of Trustees, was presiding officer.

The programme opened with a prayer read by the Rev. Stephen M. Newman, pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city, written by George Lansing Taylor, D. D., L. H. D., a prayer for wisdom. Bishop Hurst, Chancellor of the University, whose indefatigable efforts made possible the proceedings of to-day, delivered the introductory address.

Following Bishop Hurst, there were addresses by Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania; Bishops Fowler, Newman, and McCabe, and the Rev. Charles H. Payne and the Rev. J. M. Buckley. The laying of the cornerstone, a granite block 5x6x3 feet, by Bishop Bowman, was followed by singing "America," and the exercises closed with the responsive reading of the Thirty-third Psalm and a hymn written for the occasion by the Rev. Samuel H. Beiler, Vice Chancellor.

TAMMANY'S FAMILY ROWS.

John Reilly Is Betting that Leader Sheehan's Time Is Limited.

The culmination of the row in Tammany Hall occasioned by the formation by Henry D. Purroy and others of the Tammany Hall Central Club is deferred for the time being.

The conferences which have been held in the Wigwam during the past few days by certain of its leaders to determine whether it would be best for the Tammany central organization to conduct the campaign in the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts independently of the General Committees in those districts, have resulted in the adoption of no definite course of action. The plan seems to be to allow matters to take their course until after the election is over. Then the internal quarrels of Tammany will be attended to by the organization.

John J. Scannell intimates that he intends to resign as the Tammany Hall leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District as soon as the election is over. Scannell expects to be re-elected and thus demonstrate his strength to John C. Sheehan.

John Reilly is also very angry with Leader Sheehan. He was offering to make small bets yesterday that Sheehan would end his leadership within three months after election.

Normal College's New Floor.

The new floor that has been added to the Normal College will be ready for occupancy by Nov. 1. It will be occupied by the departments of physical training, manual training, domestic science, and the laboratory.

"By the change," said President Hunter yesterday, "we are enabled to give our girls one of the finest girls' gymnasiums that there is in the country. The physical training course is to be expanded so that each girl in the college will receive daily twenty minutes' exercise."

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED

DISTRIBUTED COIN THROUGH RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

Henry T. Basford Had the Plant for Manufacturing the Coin in His Conductors' Boarding House on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn—Edward Tompkins, a Private Detective, the Go-Between — Michael Eagan, an Accomplice, Also Held.

The capture of Conductors Guffin and Conlin of the Nassau Electric Railroad in Brooklyn a short time ago, who were charged with giving counterfeit coin in change to passengers, stimulated Secret Service Agent Bagg to special effort to capture other similar culprits and the manufacturers of the spurious coin, and he has been successful.

Since Saturday he and his assistants have entrapped the manufacturer of the counterfeits and Edward Tompkins, a private detective, who acted as a go-between, and an ex-conductor on the Broadway Cable Road, who, it is alleged, passed a large quantity of bogus half dollars.

The leader of the gang, it is alleged, is Henry T. Basford, seventy-eight years old, who is the proprietor of boarding houses at 521 Second Street and on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn. He also was arrested. It is believed it was he who was behind the counterfeiting operations of Knapp and Fagan, who were recently arrested for conducting a spurious-money plant on East Twenty-third Street.

At Basford's house, on Second Street, last Saturday the Secret Service men found many counterfeit coins, and at his Glenmore Avenue house the counterfeiting plant was discovered, and on the same day Edward Tompkins was arrested with his pockets full of spurious fifty-cent pieces. He was apprehended at Beekman Street and Park Row, this city. He is thirty-six years old, and has conducted a private detective agency at 55 Broadway since 1879. He worked as a conductor on the Broadway cable road during eight months of last year. His home is in Newark, N. J.

Michael Eagan, 23 years old, the third man arrested, lives at 182 Madison Street, this city. He is also an ex-Broadway cable car conductor. Eagan was captured last Tuesday night, and bogus coin was found upon him. Agent Bagg says the man has passed large quantities of bad coin.

Basford is said to have carried on counterfeiting under cover of his boarding houses, for years.

The examination of the men has been set by Commissioner Shields for Saturday. Basford is held in $15,000 bail, Tompkins in $10,000, and Eagan in $7,500. Tompkins, having waived examination, is held for the Grand Jury.

A NEW ELECTRIC COMPANY.

West Side Property Holders Organizing a Concern of Their Own.

West side property holders, who have been for a year or more advocating improvements in the lighting facilities of the district lying between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, are organizing a company to supply electric service. Articles of incorporation will be filed this week for the West Side Electric Company, with William A. Mitchell, E. C. Simonson, and Charles V. E. Gallup as incorporators.

Application will be made to the Subway Commissioners for subways along West End Avenue, and thence to points on the Western Boulevard, the intention being to ultimately occupy a subway on the last-named thoroughfare. No effort has, up to this time, been made to supply this district with electricity for light and power.

The power house of the new company will be located near the river. Work on it will be commenced during the present month. It is proposed to supply current for the running of passenger elevators as well as for lighting.

The Subway Commission has authorized the construction of subways on West End Avenue between Seventy-second and Eighteenth Streets, and a part of the work has already been done.

FLESH AND SON GO FREE.

Man Who Was Mysteriously Shot Refuses to Accuse His Boy.

William D. Flesh, who was suspected of having shot his father, Arnold Flesh, on Sept. 18, in the Hotel Peteler, was yesterday discharged by Magistrate Kudlich in Essex Market Court.

As Arnold Flesh had stated in court and in an affidavit that his son did not shoot him, and as there was no one in the room but the two men at the time of the shooting, Arnold Flesh, until yesterday, was held under a charge of having attempted suicide.

Prior to the hearing yesterday father and son sat side by side in the court room and chatted pleasantly.

When the case was called Arnold Flesh refused to make a charge against his son, and when he was asked if he shot himself he refused to answer, saying that he did not wish to incriminate himself. This answer stopped all questions in relation to an attempt at suicide, and as there was no charge against young Flesh and no evidence against the father, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Battle, both were discharged.

Father and son smilingly left the court room together.

Contesting John Moriarty's Will.

Taking of testimony in the contest over the will of John Moriarty, who was a furniture dealer of 1 Fourth Avenue, and who died in July last, leaving an estate of $100,000, was begun before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. The contestant is the widow of the decedent, whom he totally ignored in his will, leaving his entire estate to be divided equally between Mary A., the wife of his brother, Thaddeus Moriarty, and Thaddeus's son, John J.

The contest is brought on the ground of mental incapacity and undue influence. The evidence yesterday was that Moriarty was a heavy drinker, that he had been many times in various hospitals to be treated for alcoholism, and had acted in a manner that showed him to be mentally unsound. It is also claimed that Moriarty was under his brother's control, and that two poor brothers who were also cut off do not contest for the reason that Thaddeus also exercises this control over them.

Long Island City Pays No Rent.

James Kennedy, owner of the building in which all departments of the Long Island City government are located, may dispossess them. He is unable to collect his rent. He has no trouble in securing warrants for the rent, but the City Treasury does not pay the warrants. He has appealed to the courts unsuccessfully four times. Mayor Gleason said yesterday that he could do nothing, and if necessary he would carry his office around in a hat.

Prince Hilkoff Buys 18,000 Watches.

Prince Michael Hilkoff, Russian Minister of Transportation, sailed for Europe on the steamship St. Paul yesterday. He left an order for 18,000 American watches to be used by the employes of the Russian railroads. The Prince expressed great satisfaction with the railroads in this country, and said that there were many things which he could introduce in Russia to advantage.

THREE NEW COMMANDERIES.

Meeting of National Council, Military Order of Foreign Wars.

A meeting of the National Council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was held at the Brevoort House, in this city, yesterday afternoon, at which were present Gen. Alexander S. Webb, United States Army, Commander General; Vice Commanders General Admirals Bancroft G. Gherardi, United States Navy; Richard W. Meade, United States Navy; James H. Gilbert of Chicago, and A. Floyd Delafield of Connecticut; Chaplain General the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., of Philadelphia; Secretary General James H. Morgan of New-York, Judge Advocate General Frank M. Avery of New-York, Registrar General the Rev. Henry N. Wayne, Treasurer General Edward S. Sayres, Historian General Capt. H. H. Bellas, United States Army, and Recorder General Frederick J. Huntington.

The diploma of companionship in the order was duly approved, and ordered to be issued to veteran and hereditary companions of the order. The design of this diploma, printed on parchment from steel plates, embodies scenes from the four foreign wars of the United States, with military emblems and the various flags adopted by the Government, and with the insignia of the order in the foreground.

Charter companionship was conferred on the following gentlemen, who are to institute the three commanderies for which charters were granted in the States of California, Florida, and Massachusetts:

Prof. Edward S. Holden of the Lick Observatory, California; A. S. Hubbard, President of the California Historical Society; Franklin B. Washington, Charles S. Greene, Horace Davis, D. Henshaw Ward, Bradner Wells Lee, Edwin R. Dimond, Winfield D. Jones, Robert Young Hayne of the California Commandery, Lieut. James H. Bull, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy; Van Wyck S. Bull, James Hunter Bull, W. T. Cogswell, Charles F. Cogswell, W. O. H. Shepard, Lieut. John Gardner Quimby, United States Navy; Lieut. J. T. Myers, United States Navy; Ensign John Rufus Edie, United States Navy; Lieut. A. C. Almy, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander James R. Selfridge, United States Navy; W. T. Shepard, J. A. B. Cogswell, William C. Howes, W. H. Milton, Jr., of the Florida Commandery, Edward H. Eldridge, Jr., John Couper Edwards, W. L. Willey, Major Gen. Albion P. Howe, United States Army; Major Gen. Zealus B. Tower, United States Army; Rodney Macdonough, Allen Arnold, William T. Williams, and Gould Hoyt Bull of the Massachusetts Commandery.

Gen. Samuel B. Frost of St. Louis was appointed State Secretary for Missouri, Capt. Rufus King, United States Army, for New-Jersey, and Charles H. Pugh for Ohio.

MOTHER AND BABE RUN DOWN.

Both Terribly Injured by a Columbus Avenue Cable Car.

Mrs. Mary Bryan of 12 Charles Street, Bridgeport, Conn., with her baby, Elizabeth, two years and a half old, in her arms, while crossing the car track at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-first Street, was knocked down by a car of the Columbus Avenue line early yesterday morning.

As Mrs. Bryan started to cross the street a north-bound cable car came along, with Peter Campbell manipulating the grip.

When the car reached the crossing the mother, with the child in her arms, stepped upon the track. She was knocked down and dragged for nearly a hundred feet.

The first elevated railroad pillar which Mrs. Bryan was dragged past by the car caught her skirts, and she was thrown against it. Then a woman who had gone to her assistance seized her, and by main force dragged her from the track. The baby had been wrenched from its mother's arms, and when the car was stopped the baby was found lying on the track under the car, which had to be lifted before the child could be released. The baby was unconscious, its left foot was crushed and hanging by shreds of flesh, and its face and body were badly bruised.

Car Inspector Bishop picked up the senseless child and ran with it at top speed to Roosevelt Hospital.

Meanwhile Mrs. Bryan was lying unconscious on the pavement. The woman who at first went to her assistance tore up her white skirt and, improvising bandages, endeavored to stanch the flow of blood from the injuries Mrs. Bryan had received.

When the ambulance arrived from Roosevelt Hospital Mrs. Bryan, still unconscious, was lifted tenderly into the vehicle and taken to the hospital. There it was found that her right leg was terribly crushed and she had serious internal injuries.

She recovered consciousness while the doctors were attending to her injuries, but was so weak that they would not allow her to be questioned. Mrs. Bryan and her baby are in a critical condition, and it is feared they will not survive. The gripman was arrested and is held to await the result of the injuries.

REV. J. D. MORRISON ELECTED.

He Will Be the New Bishop of the District of Duluth.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church adjourned yesterday after electing the Rev. Dr. John D. Morrison, Archdeacon of Ogdensburg, in the Diocese of Albany, and rector of St. John's Church, Missionary Bishop of the district of Duluth.

It was the intention at first to elect two new Bishops, but it was finally decided to leave the district of Asheville vacant, for the present, and place it under the supervision of the Bishop of North Carolina. The financial condition of that diocese would not permit the appointment of another Bishop. Provision has been made by people of the Minnesota Diocese for the Duluth Bishop.

The Bishops assembled at 10 A. M. yesterday, but soon after went to Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, where the communion service was held. After the service the vote for the new Bishop was taken.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison is fifty years old. He was born in Canada, and was graduated from McGill University. He received his degree of D. D. from Union College. His first charge in the United States was at Christ Church, Herkimer, N. Y., where he remained for six years. Then he went to Ogdensburg, where he has been for about fifteen years. Dr. Morrison is of Scotch descent, and is a well-known scholar in languages, especially Hebrew and Greek. For six terms he has been appointed Archdeacon, and twice was elected clerical deputy to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

The election of the new Bishop will have to be confirmed by a majority of the standing committee of the dioceses of the Church and Bishops not present at the meeting will vote by mail, but this voting will only be a formality, and that Dr. Morrison will be Bishop of the district of Duluth is assured.

Contract for Bridge Tower Awarded.

The new East River Bridge Commission met yesterday and awarded the contract for building the New York tower of the bridge to Patrick H. Flynn of Brooklyn, the contract price being $383,150. The facings of the tower are to be of granite and the backings of limestone. Mr. Flynn was the lowest of twelve bidders, his bid being $429,150 for all granite and $383,150 for granite and limestone.

Mr. Flynn offered to put up $5,000,000 in bonds for the satisfactory completion of the work. The matter of the bond will be discussed next Friday. In accepting the bid for the composite tower the Commission saves $43,000 on the work.

Peter Sammet's Bequests.

The will of Peter Sammet was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday by Frederick S. Wait of No. 10 Wall Street. The decedent left $2,000 each to the Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. The residue of the estate, amounting to $50,000, is given to relatives.

WANTS M'LAUGHLIN TRIED

MR. ROOSEVELT SAYS HE SHOULD ANSWER CHARGES.

Anxious to Take Up the Case as Soon as Possible—Declares the Court of Appeals' Reversal of Decision in McLaughlin Case Will Have a Bad Effect upon the Discipline of the Force—New Charges Against Devery.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday President Roosevelt had something to say in regard to the case of Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who was granted a new trial on Tuesday by decision of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Roosevelt offered a resolution to the effect that McLaughlin be again placed on trial before the board.

"No matter," he said, "what the courts have done, I think the board should take up this case as soon as possible. The effect of this reversal is most unfortunate for the discipline of the police force, as it increases the difficulties of keeping up the tone of the service.

"Every time such a reversal as this is ordered the old men of bad character on the force are encouraged in their worst instincts. It is a sort of proof to them that to do evil is not so dangerous, after all. I am more and more convinced that the Police Board should have greater liberty in disciplining the officers and men of the force, and that the board's action should be free from the review of the courts. We should not have to prove a man a felon before getting the department rid of him. There should be no right to appeal to the courts except in extreme cases. As it is, the right of appeal compels us to keep on the force,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

More activity in the stock market. More strength. Indications that strong buying interests are getting into securities. Call money, rising from 6 per cent. to 7, closed at 3.

The growing conviction that Bryanism is loomed is beginning to exert tonic influences. In more than one way indications appear of a tendency upon the part of important interests to come into the market and accumulate lines of stocks without waiting for the official count of votes. Such investors are not more confident politically now than they have been for some time past, but they are acting more like men of reason.

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In various quarters investment buying was shown to-day. Incidentally there was, too, considerable effort upon the part of some bear speculators to cover short contracts. This tendency, however, has not yet gone to any such extent as must soon be the case. With the assurance growing stronger and stronger every day that an honest-money victory will be won, and won overwhelmingly, it is difficult to believe that Wall Street has among its bear speculators of consequence any reckless enough to go over the election heavily short.

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The significant facts revealed in the market's activity is that despite all the harum-scarum worries over money market pinches the scarcest thing in Wall Street is long stock for sale. It is easy enough for bear oracles to proclaim continually that the real owners of stocks are frightened, nervous, and at the mercy of money lenders, who will not permit them to escape sacrifices; but the truth is that the real owners of stocks are in no such condition. Stocks are not pressing for sale anywhere. People who could be scared were scared to the limit weeks ago. The common sense period of this campaign has finally been reached.

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Reading was the particularly attractive stock in to-day's market. It was active and advanced easily. Many stocks went up more, as, for instance, New-York and New-Haven, which on a trifling transaction of about a hundred shares jumped between eight and nine points. The largest transactions of the day were in Reading, with Sugar Trust for the first time in a long while second in volume of shares dealt in. Reading, however, is but "half stock," though a total of over 35,000 shares, even on that basis, goes beyond all recent precedent.

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Significance was attributed, too, to new activity in Western Union telegraph stock. It has been lagging lately. Its chief recent prominence has been due to the fact that in it there has been a particularly large short interest apparently careless of what was going on in the rest of the market. But, with shorts elsewhere, showing a distinct disposition to become nervous, it is a trifle difficult to believe that Western Union bears will be permitted to stay undisturbed.

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There are signs of a reawakening in Union Pacific also. In any activity that stock is likely to be the favorite of a conspicuous group of the younger and more aggressive room traders of the Stock Exchange.

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Incidental to a sensational break in the wheat market, the Granger railroad stocks eased off but only a slight fraction. St. Paul and Burlington between them were traded in to the extent of over 50,000 shares, and every bear speculator who dared to show his hand pounded away in desperate attacks upon them. The measure of their success was a decline of just one-eighth of 1 per cent. in each stock.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	½
Bay State Gas	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Col. Coal & I. deb.	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	1
Con. Fuel & Iron	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Ill. Central	¾
Iowa Central	½	Or. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	½
Lake Shore	1½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
Mich. Central	½	P. & Rdg., all in. pd.	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	2¾	Pullman Car	⅞
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Minn. Iron	1½	St. P. & Omaha	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Mo. Pacific	⅝	U. S. Cordage pf.	½
Nat. Lead pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
N. J. Central	1½	West. Union	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Long Island	5
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	Southern Pac.	¾
St. Lack. & W.	1	St. Louis S. W. pf.	1
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Cent. of N. J. gen'l.	1	P. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc., all pd.	1
Ches. & Ohio con.	1	Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s.	2	U. Pac. ex. st. 8s	2
Erie gen'l lien	1	U. Pac. ex. s. f. 8s	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st t. r.	1	Va. Mid. gen'l.	1
Nor. Pac. con. t. r.	1¼	Wabash deb. B.	1
Or. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1½		

BONDS DECLINED.

St. Paul 1st So. Minn. 1½

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 3@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. and a broker-age varying according to the nature and duration of the loan. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $97,062,748; balances, $5,215,412; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $172,702.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

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Mr. H. P. Frothingham, a Stock Exchange authority on the money market, said yesterday of the situation:

"I think that this agitation about tight money and a dangerous stringency is all nonsense. I don't see any reason for it. Probably there is not quite enough money offered for loan to admit of much speculation, and the rate that is now ruling is somewhat higher than that which has been common during the dull times we have had for the past few years. That is all that I can see in the present situation that is extraordinary.

"I do not think the banks are doing very much restricting. They are taking care of customers, and I do not believe that any one who is carrying on ordinary business is suffering for lack of money. People here in Wall Street are scared without reason.

"There is really not the demand for money that there is represented. Men don't know what the banks are going to do pending the election, and at the first talk of any stringency they try to borrow money at a low rate and for a short time. When they can't get it just as they want it, they immediately see ahead of them a dangerous stringency in the market.

"They get frightened because they are not capable of sizing up the situation and looking ahead. You don't find men of experience or houses that are substantial getting scared at every little flurry in money rates. They look into conditions and find out how things are really situated. And if people would do that now there would be no apprehension or fear.

"The fact that the New-York banks are losing money does not signify much. They may be sending to the West and South a little more than is usual on account of out-of-town banks desiring to draw down balances to strengthen themselves by keeping reserves at home; but there is always an exodus of money to the country at this season of the year; and it so happens that this is a Presidential election year, and we are at a sensitive period in the National campaign.

"We are having money a little tight and a little dear just now because of the great hoarding movement we are now experiencing. A lot of people who are easily made nervous are locking away all the money they can get. That is the great evil in the situation.

"It is the general belief that there will be a glut of money here after McKinley is elected and that the rate will be down to small figures. From that it might be supposed that people and institutions having money now would take advantage of the present rates and make time loans. On the contrary, time money is very scarce, and the reason is that capitalists—men who handle and control their own money—are loaning on time. They are answerable to no one but themselves, and the risk they are taking is entirely their own. But the banks and the trust companies, who are using the money of other people, are a bit too timid. They recognize that to make loans at these rates is excellent banking. But they do not know what may happen, and they do not know when their depositors are going to call for their money. Consequently they are keping close and doing nothing.

"I do not look for any extraordinary stringency in the money market between now and election. I expect to see a good market, with rates at 6 and 7 per cent., and money moderately plentiful.

"But there will be no time loans except those made by individuals. Banks and other corporations will not do anything material in that way. People are expecting a tightening, and they are trying to prepare for it. I think they will be happily disappointed. When Wall Street expects and prepares for any event that event generally does not happen.

"It is generally expected that we will see 2 per cent. money and lower after the election. I do not think we will see anything of the kind. If McKinley is elected overwhelmingly, and we have the activity that is expected, we must necesarily have a good, clean money market, with rates probably at 5 and 6 per cent. There will be too much activity for lower rates."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were advanced a half cent to $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80½@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@4.84 for demand, $4.84½@4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.79½@4.79½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—par @25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$2.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1, to 34⅛; Illinois Central, ½, to 95½; New-York Central, ½, to 95½; Reading, ⅜, to 12⅝; Erie, ¼, to 15; St. Paul, ¼, to 74⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 45⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 59⅜ and Pennsylvania at 54. British consols advanced ⅜, to 108, for money, and 108⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England sold £50,000 in eagles. Total amount of bullion withdrawn on balance to-day, £106,000. The open market price for gold bullion was ½d. higher, at 77s. 11½d. India Council bills were allotted at 14 17-32d. per rupee, an advance of 5-16d. on the previous price. Paris rentes closed at 101f. 47½c.

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London is not trading at the moment in American securities to any noteworthy extent. Even less interest is being shown by investors at other European centres. Yet practically every international banking house in Wall Street agrees that if the National election next month shall score a decisive victory for honest money, Europe will come into the American market and buy stocks and bonds on a scale unprecedented for many past years.

It can be stated in fact that orders are already in hand here to be executed on the morning after election if Bryan't defeat shall be by a telling majority. These orders show that there is abroad confident anticipation that such a sweeping victory for National honesty will be won.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The twos advanced ½, the fours, 1925, ¼, and the fours, 1907, registered, ¼. The sales were $10,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 117; $12,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 107⅞, seller 20 flat, and $55,000 do at 108. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	107	107½
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108
4s, r., 1925	116	116½
4s, c., 1925	117	117½
5s, r., 1904	110	110½
5s, c., 1904	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

AFTER THE STRAIN IS OVER.

Mr. Vernon C. Brown of the Stock Exchange house of Watson & Brown said yesterday concerning the stock market:

"I do not expect to see any advance in the market previous to the election, for several reasons. In the first place, stocks have had good advances. They are up considerably from the low prices of some time ago. Then, money is both tight and scarce, and there may be a further stringency. Undoubtedly there are a great many stocks held in commission houses on small margins for customers. Brokers are showing a disposition to ask for either larger margins or a closing out of the account before the election. And in view of the present condition of the money market it is not unreasonable to suppose that many of these customers will be unable to put up more money, and that their stock will be sold some time before Nov. 3.

"Taking all these things into consideration, I think we should look for a reasonable reaction. But I certainly belive that a man having money should buy stocks before the election, for I think he will get a good profit from his investment.

"After the election I look for a rise in prices as a result of the general good feeling, and of the release from the strain of the past three months. Then we will probably see a reaction as things settle down and people accustom themselves to the new state of affairs. After that I look for a long, steady rise that will mean substantial profits on the long side.

"The outside public—the people who are holding off now on account of the political uncertainty—will come into the market Natural conditions will assert themselves. The great improvement that must come in general business will have its effect. All the money that is hoarded—not only gold, but currency—will be poured out into its natural channels again. And the general better sentiment will prove its worth.

"I also look for a great foreign buying movement after McKinley is elected. In Europe they are only waiting to know that we are not going on a silver basis. European capital has had experience with silver countries, and there is no likelihood of it risking itself in that way again."

SHORTS WILL COVER.

Mr. L. T. Rosengarten of Rosengarten, Stokes & Co., in discussing the market yesterday, said:

"I think we shall see an advance in prices before the election. People who now have stocks are holding them. That is shown by the recent action of the market. There has been no long stock pressing for sale. These people are likely now to hold on until after the election. On the other hand, there is undoubtedly a good-sized short interest in existence, and I do not believe that people will stay short of stocks over the election. Very probably we shall have a good deal of covering. And if there is a covering by shorts, and no stock for sale, there is only one way for the market to go.

"As to the course of prices after we have the election, it is almost impossible to predict. Much will depend on the extent to which quotations advance previous to Nov. 3. The professional element will probably be the sellers. But I think the buying by outsiders will be extensive enough to offset the traders' short sales. The outside contingent are now only waiting to know just how they stand. As soon as the atmosphere is cleared of politics and of all of this doubt, the general public will come into the market as buyers.

"I also expect to see a great deal of foreign buying of American stocks. Like our own capitalists, those of Europe are simply waiting for the result of our election and for the settlement of this silver agitation. With Mr. McKinley's election, of which, by the way, I am well satisfied, foreign capital will be eager to take up our securities and send us their money for them.

"Again, there will be plenty of money with the election over. I do not know about the hoarding that is said to be going on—in fact, I would not be surprised if it were overestimated. But undoubtedly we will have a very much easier money market when there is no more doubt as to the outcome of the election."

WAITING ON ELECTION.

Woerishoffer & Co. write: "Money is quotably lower, but the fair rate on call is 6 per cent. A quotation of 4 per cent. is just as misleading as one of 9. There is nothing doing in time money. Lenders don't care to make time loans, and on the other hand people who can avoid it don't try to borrow.

"All hands are willing to limit transactions as far as possible until the election removes doubt as to the future. The traders at the Stock Exchange are bullish and keep up such activity as there is; the commission houses are confident, but proceed very conservatively.

"Private discount rate in London is quoted higher, which points to an advance by the Bank of England. Should it occur, there may be a little reaction in prices here, although the general strength of the market to-day, in face of this expected action by the Bank of England, would encourage the feeling that the growing confidence in McKinley's election is exerting an influence stronger than the question of interest rates.

"The sudden drop in wheat to-day, of more than 3 cents per bushel, has had very little influence on prices of railroad stocks, largely because the decline in wheat is considered but temporary, partly caused by realizing of quick profits and partly by manipulation."

WALL STREET AND WHEAT.

It is exceptional for an active Wall Street trader not to be dabbling also in the grain market, and the recent boom in wheat has distributed much joy in the Stock Exchange district. Yesterday's break caught a long line of victims—hopeful people, who have been "pyramidding" wheat profits, and now get wiped out in one sharp smash.

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There has been no such wheat market as the present since 1891, when the Russian crop failure advanced prices about 30 cents per bushel and resulted in such an enormous export movement of American grain. The rise five years ago was started up by the foreigners and was in their control for some months. Yet there was a short interest at Chicago in that year which hastened the rally along and helped to make its extreme prices. The foreigners have not only been behind this wheat advance this Fall, but it has been more completely their affair than five years ago.

There has been a surprising absence of short interest all through the past sixty days. The advance for that reason has been slower and more regular than if Pardridge and Rosenkranz and the old-time short-selling contingent had been alive and interested and been compelled at critical times to take back their lines.

This absence of short interest has been one of the circumstances which has kept the ordinary professional hesitating about the advance and skeptical about its permanency. He could remember so many rallies on the mere running in of the short seller and so few where a short interest had been altogether lacking it is not remarkable under the circumstances he has not profited by the 20-cent rise already made.

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There have been a few operators who have had the luck to intuitively feel the situation, to believe the queer claims of crop calamity from Argentine, Australia, India, and Russia, and to even believe the claims in regard to the shortage at home. But it has been largely a matter of luck with these few fortunate ones. Claims just as vehement have been made so often before and then upset by the facts that it really looked like wisdom to be skeptical this year. It has not proved so.

The trader who has "coppered" the news has been left. The one who has sold on the rallies up till yesterday has lost money. The man who has kept looking for a short interest, and who has been bearish because it has not existed, had nothing but regrets till this sudden smash came yesterday afternoon.

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The whole science of the pit has this Fall been set at naught. Prices have been lifted by the sheer force of demand. More than half the present gain was made before there seemed to be any increase in the speculation.

The farmer or the grain trader who has had actual grain has profited by the rise, of course, but the wild Western speculator who has had most to do with the great markets at Chicago has been as skeptical as the shrewd scalper of the pit and has made little money.

WALL STREET TALK.

Sales of long stock were much talked about in the early part of yesterday. One commission house sold several thousand shares of Western railway stocks. It can be relied upon, however, that at least one-half of these sales were for the account of a trader who, having bought on a much lower basis, has now simply closed accounts to permit him to make a personal trip during the next week to points in the Central Western States, where Bryan politicians are claiming so much. He will be back in Wall Street before election day, and, if he gets corroboration of what he believes concerning the political outlook, he will buy a thousand shares for every hundred he has now sold out.

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Boston houses are predicting activity in Atchison securities.

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Wall Street hears new suggestions of closer relations between the Northwestern and the Union Pacific systems, which will signify absolute Vanderbilt control of the latter.

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The Berlin buying of Reading continues. What is of even more importance is the consummation of a Wall Street transaction which, as soon as the election is over, will openly ally one of the most important Stock Exchange interests with the market for Reading securities.

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An order to sell Long Island Railroad stocks found the market unprotected, and on a transaction of 500 shares caused a drop of 5 points. Nowhere, however, was significance attached to the incident.

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A group of Chicago Board of Trade speculators are credited with being heavily short of Western Union Telegraph stock. Yesterday's sudden break in wheat may induce these gentlemen to spread themselves over a little less surface.

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True philosophy makes no breaks. Mr. J. Edward Addicks's Fifth Avenue address is 247. Add up the figures, and there you have it once again—just 13.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@66. There were sales of 25,000 ounces at 65½@66.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50⅞@52c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,060,460.73 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,060 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,050 green.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.$50,671,048
Imports for same period..... 61,061,017

Net imports	$10,389,969
Net exports to date, 1895	44,893,496
Net exports to date, 1894	66,584,429
Net exports to date, 1893	13,079,907

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mercantile	168
American Exchange	163	Merchants'	180
Broadway	210	Merchants' Exch	110
Butchers & Drover's	120	Metropolis	400
Central National	120	National Union	175
Chatham	290	New-Amsterdam	125
City	500	New-York	220
Citizens'	120	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Ninth National	108
Continental	130	Nat. B'k North Am.	127
Corn Exchange	275	Park	260
East River	120	Phenix	100
Fifth Avenue	2700	Republic	135
First Nat'nal of S. I.	100	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	290	Second National	425
German-American	105	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Importers & Traders'	515	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	114
Market and Fulton	180		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—John I. Waterbury, Chairman, informs holders of the certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company, issued on deposit of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul income bonds, preferred stock, and common stock, who have paid the assessments, under the plan of reorganization, that, on surrender of their receipts, they will receive the securities of the new company, the surrender to be made at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company on and after the 26th inst.

—The American Exchange National Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable Nov. 2.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Local stocks were generally active and stronger, even Bay State Gas, which has been the weak spot for some time, taking part in the advance. Montana, as usual, was the leader among the mining shares, selling up 2 points at the opening, to 87 ex the dividend of 3 per cent., then dropping to 84¾ and closing at 85, the same as last night. Kearsarge gained ½, but later lost a point, to 12. Osceola was up 1, to 27, and Quincy 1, to 113, with the scrip down 1, to 84. Tamarack gained 3, to 88. Wolverine was fractionally higher at one time, but lost the advance, closing at 7. Old Dominion rose ½, but later reacted. Pioneer declined ⅛, to 6, Bay State Gas rose ¾, to 4⅞, with the first 5s up 6, to 72. The second 5s, however, lost 5, to 53 on the opening, but recovered to 57 later. Dominion Coal advanced ⅜, to 8⅛ and Mexican Central 4s were up 3¾, to 65¼. General Electric preferred lost 1, to 64. Bell Telephone advanced 1, to 206, and Erie Telephone 1½, to 60. Investment shares were firm to strong. Boston and Albany was unchanged at 205, Boston and Lowell up ½, to 203½, Fitchburg preferred ½, to 80, and New-York and New-Haven the same amount, to 173. There was very little news of local interest, prices mostly keeping pace with those in the general market. Copper in London rose ½, to 47½ for spot and to 48 for futures. Money at the Clearing House loaned at 3@4 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	25	60	25	60
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3 1-16	..	3 1-16	..
West End	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Am. Bell	205	206	204½	205
Erie	59	..	58½	59½
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New-England	93	..	92	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	8⅜	8¼	8	8¼
Dominion C. pf.	80	..	..	..
Gen. Electric pf.	62	65	62	65
Illinois Steel	43	45	44	45
Lamson Store Service	18¼	..	18	18½
Reece Button Hole	18¾	19	18¾	19
Westinghouse Electric	24	25	..	..
Westing. Electric 1st pf.	48¾	50	48¾	50
Bay State Gas	4 13-16	4⅞	4	4¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	204	..	204	..
Boston & Lowell	203½	204	202	..
Boston & Maine	157	..	157	159
Central Massachusetts	..	10	..	10
Cen. Mass. pf.	58	..	54	57
C. J. R. & S. Y.	92	95	..	94½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	100	..	..
Conn. & Pass.	140	..	139½	142
Fitchburg pf.	..	90	89	89½
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	..	80	85
N. Y., N. H. & H.	172	173	172½	172½
Old Colony	174	..	174	..
West End	67½	68	67½	68¾
West End pf.	..	90	..	..
Wor., N. & R.	113	..	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	100	..	..
Atlantic	17	18	17½	18
Bos. & Mon., ex div.	84¾	85	87⅛	88
Butte & Boston	2	..	2¼	..
Cal. & Hecla	315	..	315	..
Franklin	..	10	..	10
Gold Coin	2⅝	3	2½	3
Kearsarge	11⅞	12½	12⅜	13
Merced	6	..	6	..
Osceola	20½	27	26	..
Pioneer	6	..	6¼	..
Quincy	113	114	110	..
Tamarack	86	88	85	..
Wolverine	7	7½	7	..

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s.	110	..	110	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	106	..	106	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s.	50	..	..	..
East. 1st 6s.	119	..	..	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s.	65	66	64½	65
Mex. C. 1st inc.	15¾	17	..	17
Mex. C. 2d inc.	..	8	..	8
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	70	72	65	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.	55	58	50	55

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	3	1	3

*And accrued interest.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 21, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
144	147	61	Adams Express	145	146	145	146	..
14	14¾	110	Am. Cotton Oil	14	14	14	14	— ⅝
53½	55	195	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	..
109	111	10	American Express	109½	109½	109½	109½	..
5⅝	5¾	144	..... Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
15½	16½	24	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	..
109½	109⅝	32,423	Am. Sugar Refs.	110½	111¼	109⅝	110½	— ¾
97	97½	95	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	98	98	96¾	96¾	..
90	91½	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	..
71½	71⅝	2,570	Am. Tobacco	71½	71½	69⅞	71	— ⅜
13¾	13⅞	4,445	At., T. & S.F., all in. pd.	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
22½	22¾	6,620	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+1
9	9¼	700	Bay State Gas	9¼	9¼	9	9	+ ⅝
87	90	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	..
47	47¼	450	Canada Southern	46⅞	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
157	..	16	Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	..
72⅜	72¾	28,620	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73⅜	73⅝	72⅜	72¾	— ⅛
64⅜	65	8,430	Chicago Gas, t. r.	65½	66	64¾	65	— ⅛
71⅛	71¾	27,077	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	72½	72½	71⅜	71¾	— ⅛
124	124⅜	99	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	124⅜	124¾	124	124	..
99⅞	100	2,230	Chi. & Northwestern	100¾	101	100	100	— ⅛
63⅜	63½	6,227	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	64⅛	64⅝	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅞
27½	27⅝	1,350	C., C., C. & St. L.	27¼	27½	27	27¼	..
1	2	250	Col. Coal & Iron, dev.	1	1	1	1	+ ½
18¼	18½	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅝
16⅝	16¾	950	Col., H. V. & Tol.	16¼	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
122½	123½	301	Del. & Hudson	123	123	123	123	+ ½
152	155	200	Del., Lac. & Western	155	155	154	154	—1
11½	12¼	50	Den. & Rio Grande	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
43	43½	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
14½	14¾	1,560	Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Erie 1st pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+2⅛
27¼	27⅜	1,135	General Electric	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
92½	93½	850	Illinois Central	92½	93	92½	93	+1
44	45	100	Ilinois Steel Co.	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
7⅜	8	769	Iowa Central	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	+ ½
27½	28½	137	Iowa Central pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	..
25	25¼	500	Laclede Gas	25½	25½	25	25	— ½
15½	16½	200	L. E. & Western	15⅜	16	15⅜	16	+ ¼
35½	67	70	L. E. & Western pf.	67½	67½	67	67	..
146½	147½	321	Lake Shore	147	147½	147	147½	+1½
60	65	500	Long Island	60½	62	60	60	— 5
43⅞	44	9,560	Louis. & Nash	44½	44⅝	43⅝	44	+ ¼
⅝	1	385	L., N. A. & Chi.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2	3	285	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
90¾	91	5,552	Manhattan Con.	91½	91½	90½	90¾	— ⅛
92	94	200	Michigan Central	91	92	91	92	+ ½
15½	16	100	Minn. & St. Louis	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+2¼
43½	46	100	Minn. & St. L., 2d pf.	44	44	44	44	+2
56½	57½	200	Minnesota Iron	55	56	55	56	+1½
25	25½	1,930	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	24¾	25½	24¾	25½	+1
20¾	21	2,817	Missouri Pacific	21½	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
85	87	313	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	+3
16	20	128	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	..
102¾	102½	706	N. J. Central	102	102½	102	102½	+1½
92½	93¼	379	N. Y. Central	92¾	93	92⅜	93	+ ½
173	175	117	N. Y., N. H. & H.	172¼	172½	172¼	172¼	..
11½	12½	250	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
27	28	300	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	27	27	27	+1
22	22½	700	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	+1½
15⅝	16½	10	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	16½	16½	16½	16½	..
5	5½	1,480	North American	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅞	475	N. P., all in. pd.	14	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
21½	22	746	N. P., all in. pd.	21⅜	21⅞	21½	21½	+ ⅜
14	14½	910	Ontario & Western	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
14	16	275	Or.S.L. & U.N., all in. pd	15	15½	15	15½	+ ½
20½	20⅝	800	Pacific Mail	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
1¾	2½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	36,197	P. & R., all in. pd.	23⅞	25¼	23¾	24⅞	+1⅛
148	150	207	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	148	148	148	148	+ ⅞
4	4¼	1,000	St. L. Southw.	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	570	St. L. Southw. pf.	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
39	39½	855	St. P. & Omaha	39½	40	39½	39½	+ ½
14	15	300	Southern Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
8⅝	8½	870	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
25	25¼	3,778	Southern Railway pf.	25	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
23¾

bach sold up to 42—a gain of 1¾. Storage Battery common was heavy, and closed ¼ lower, at 27½. The traction stocks were neglected, and closed at an average advance of ⅛, except Metropolitan, which was bid up to 96¼, a gain of ¾, without a sale. The market at the close was strong.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid Asked.		Tuesday. Bid. Asked.	
Baltimore Trac	17	17¼	16¾	17
Cambria	39¼	39½	39	39½
Choctaw	6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞
Con. Trac. stock	..	..	23	23
Elec. Stg.	27¼	27¾	27¾	28
Elec. Stg. pf.	29½	30¼	30¼	31
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	48	49	48	..
Hestonville pf.	55	59	54	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	24½	20	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49	50	..	50
Indianapolis	..	16	..	16
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	21	20½	21
Lehigh Navigation	41½	42	41⅝	42
Lehigh Valley	30	30⅛	30	30⅛
Met. Traction	96¼	97	95½	96
Northern Central	65	65	..	65
Northern Pacific	13¼	14	13⅜	13⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	21½	21¾	21⅛	21½
Pennsylvania	52	52⅜	52	52¼
Penn. Light H. & P.	14	14¼	13½	13½
Penn. Light. H. & P. pf.	20¼	20⅜	19¼	19½
Penn. Steel	..	..	..	30
Phila. Traction	63⅞	64	63¾	64
Reading	12⅜	12½	11⅞	11 15-16
Rochester Ry.	15¾	..	..	15½
Union Trac. $10 paid	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½
United Cos. of N. J.	235¼	..	235¼	236
United Gas Imp.	67	68	67	67¼
W. Jer. & P.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Welsbach	41½	42	40¼	41
Welsbach of Canada	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	..
Welsbach Comm'l	..	19	..	19
Welsbach Comm'l pf.	..	60	..	60
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	73	80	73	80
N. J. con. 5s	82	84	83½	84
Newark Pass 5s	102	102½	101½	102½
People's Trac. 5s	93	..	92¾	93
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	67	67¼	66¾	67

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 21st day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$115,279,507
Gold bullion	45,264,305
Total	$160,543,812
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,716,349
Balance	*$121,827,463
Standard silver dollars	$370,321,691
Silver bullion	746,951
Total	$371,068,642
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,749,533
Balance	14,319,109
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,791,907
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	112,990,373
Total	$123,782,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	123,782,280
United States notes	94,014,388
Net outstanding currency certificates	37,880,000
Balance	388
Treasury notes of 1890	$37,231,184
National bank notes	12,669,566
Fractional silver coin	14,705,081
Fractional currency	40
Minor coin	1,224,998
Deposits in National banks	16,400,057
Bonds and interest paid	5,980,683
Total	$88,211,611
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,780,597
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,580,687
Disbursing officers' balances	25,409,655
Post Office Department account	3,099,857
Miscellaneous items	1,661,315
Total	$43,532,113
Balance	44,679,497
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$236,960,459

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$455,426	$7,541,780	$43,402,723
Internal revenue	293,200	5,988,420	46,931,427
Miscellaneous	22,581	1,558,151	6,929,752
Total	$771,305	$18,088,352	$97,263,903

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$6,395,000	$413,000	$36,618,585
War	130,000	2,632,000	17,218,043
Navy	35,000	2,558,000	11,670,443
Indians	4,000	480,000	3,873,814
Pensions	300,000	7,139,000	44,121,790
Interest	30,000	5,049,000	15,120,003
Total	$912,000	$24,253,000	$128,622,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	140,694	6,164,647	31,338,776

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	..	$75,050	$536,500
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	25,151	460,688	2,175,392

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$461,107,983	$54,211,714	$545,319,697
This fiscal year	35,119,013	4,173,404	39,992,416
This month	4,088,930	1,133,192	5,222,122
This day	323,243	31,700	354,943

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $393,297; from customs, $455,426, and miscellaneous, $22,581.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $240,210.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.13	.14
Belcher	.59	.59
Best & Belcher	.105	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.62	.60
Bulwer	.45	.45
Challar	2.25	2.25
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.80
Crown Point	.52	.51
Gould & Curry	.80	.80
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.40
Mexican	*.47	.48
Mono	.19	.18
Ophir	1.30	1.25
Potosi	.70	.68
Savage	.60	.58
Sierra Nevada	.69	.70
Union Consolidated	.56	.56
Utah	.14	.13
Yellow Jacket	.54	.53

*Asked.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid at this office, Nov. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books Oct. 26, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 26, and reopened at 10 o'clock Nov. 4, 1896.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

The coupons due Nov. 1, 1896, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Monday, Nov. 1896, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M.
E. P. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1896.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, October 20, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 24, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 5th, proximo.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Oct. 10, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY,
Chicago, October 15, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 119.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable Nov. 16, to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 2, 1896.

Transfer books will close Nov. 2, and reopen Nov. 17, 1896.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2 at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL,
Oct. 17th, 1896. Sec'y Southern R'y Co.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and a syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of Old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 10th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.
Central Trust Company of New-York.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds

WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION WILL PLEASE SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

POMROY BROS.,
39 BROAD STREET.
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

Gold & Stock,
Pacific and Atlantic,
Central & South American,
Postal Telegraph-Cable,
Southern & Atlantic,
International Ocean,
} Telegraph Stocks.
DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK.
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Eight hundred and nine (809) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

253	5842	11124	15585	30138	36393	44770
296	5848	11208	15619	30210	36413	44860
406	6023	11225	15627	30223	36552	44873
439	6109	11295	15633	30228	36761	44921
450	6122	11327	15634	30252	36819	44988
509	6271	11341	15636	30374	36957	45000
614	6304	11399	15686	30392	36981	45023
638	6320	11520	15699	30443	37102	45045
739	6333	11541	15706	30479	37152	45098
743	6405	11542	15750	30483	37184	45109
746	6407	11580	15751	30549	37374	45149
750	6434	11605	15764	30611	37388	45213
1146	6439	11617	16037	30622	37462	45216
1299	6450	11678	16062	30725	37466	45256
1311	6452	11684	16187	30727	37515	45257
1341	6458	11768	16287	30761	37548	45261
1424	6480	11770	16720	30840	37550	45269
1484	6672	11778	16725	30923	37616	45270
1586	6709	11796	16743	30884	37697	45274
1600	6807	11798	16844	30906	37745	45303
1704	6849	11852	16885	30907	37815	45374
1711	6850	11896	16967	30941	37884	45386
1712	6852	11931	16972	31090	37908	45389
1726	6965	11935	17122	31136	37954	45414
1729	6983	12021	17213	31294	37976	45418
1743	7013	12022	17251	31333	37982	45444
1759	7077	12061	17320	31336	37985	45445
1779	7128	12073	17350	31459	37987	45566
1781	7197	12121	17357	31571	37994	46283
1807	7271	12147	17361	31697	37996	46490
1849	7298	12215	17426	31801	38315	46502
1850	7358	12227	17715	31802	38432	46651
1938	7536	12301	17762	31883	38527	46678
2174	7612	12302	17779	31974	38580	46689
2189	7631	12815	17849	32055	38594	46785
2192	7701	12855	17880	32196	38665	46799
2193	7743	12432	17902	32197	38722	46913
2196	7764	12445	17973	32238	38729	46980
2243	7883	12460	18063	32278	38974	46996
2249	7979	12482	18223	32293	38991	47008
2257	8013	12502	18224	32318	38994	47126
2368	8041	12519	18232	32409	38996	47179
2475	8068	12530	18235	32467	39019	47183
2479	8073	12532	18343	32480	39026	47250
2480	8107	12694	18353	32483	39095	47286
2525	8124	12704	18396	32613	39097	47446
2528	8177	12794	18423	32659	39115	47555
2550	8184	12812	18527	32679	39322	47949
2740	8203	12877	18529	32734	39325	48088
2781	8243	13028	18578	32742	39461	48201
2821	8279	13061	18595	32743	39508	48257
2876	8410	13069	18693	32773	39655	48272
2880	8413	13076	18694	32867	39795	48386
2910	8433	13084	18695	32868	39815	48404
2914	8454	13087	18698	32907	39819	48424
3027	8493	13116	18806	32937	39868	48436
3033	8556	13140	18910	33000	39880	48471
3040	8648	13141	18986	33100	39881	48587
3060	8690	13158	19133	33276	39926	48546
3072	8833	13170	19217	33563	40013	48880
3100	8860	13206	19300	33598	41247	48900
3197	8879	13207	19311	33614	41340	48911
3242	8900	13518	19647	33616	41393	48925
3253	8920	13523	19671	33912	41399	49163
3264	8934	13524	20008	33937	41416	49277
3293	8945	13605	20054	33982	41419	49331
3308	8960	13636	20271	33999	41463	49363
3486	8986	13642	20365	34064	41503	49570
3571	9010	13644	20418	34307	41579	49700
3576	9040	13757	20464	34319	41589	49705
3578	9076	13818	20482	34341	41627	49870
3590	9118	13872	20579	34359	41679	49894
3640	9136	13892	20638	34376	41707	49900
3841	9203	14005	20667	34448	41986	49917
3843	9234	14044	20684	34454	41987	50174
3844	9244	14067	20919	34468	42024	50193
3854	9245	14079	20994	34479	42196	50516
3921	9350	14105	21862	34576	42208	50549
3935	9502	14106	21899	34617	42282	50849
4007	9566	14135	21955	34724	42302	50880
4029	9587	14176	21980	34735	42401	51101
4047	9604	14178	21981	34769	42562	51270
4071	9689	14201	28601	34770	43227	51349
4106	9728	14273	28604	34828	43307	51351
4157	9756	14377	28610	34939	43309	51591
4197	9802	14390	28617	35047	43322	51594
4244	9819	14415	28830	35120	43340	51696
4259	9991	14475	28882	35171	43341	51700
4329	10003	14478	28878	35181	43375	51801
4390	10042	14578	28901	35185	43418	51993
4388	10023	14640	28902	35216	43763	51997
4400	10098	14674	28909	35227	43764	52070
4437	10111	14680	28920	35350	43882	52088
4510	10261	14817	28922	35393	44045	52119
4519	10407	14818	28995	35370	44125	52124
4688	10415	14820	29125	35460	44135	52165
4820	10419	14821	29148	35514	44141	52260
4825	10517	14830	29353	35622	44146	52273
4870	10543	14836	29372	35626	44150	52275
4999	10574	14849	29579	35630	44218	52324
5113	10584	14853	29611	35648	44224	52371
5341	10597	14854	29615	35653	44228	52541
5342	10645	14867	29618	35751	44229	52921
5356	10648	14869	29690	35833	44233	52664
5466	10656	14881	29714	35860	44279	52760
5485	10688	14886	29818	35896	44284	52774
5514	10770	14890	29821	35937	44298	52845
5542	10795	14920	29855	35945	44336	53055
5552	10802	15038	29872	36001	44530	53064
5562	10809	15073	29914	36002	44534	53110
5572	10830	15250	29962	36011	44627	53125
5585	10836	15340	30031	36277	44644	53145
5780	10914	15550	30037	36362	44666	53285
5786	10915	15570	30048	36383	44721	53309
5822	11064	15574	30072	36392	44723	53327
5836	11116	15583	30089			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due Jan. 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Eight hundred and nine (809) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL,..... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.... $2,000,000.

Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.

The company is in a position of great advantage for the securing of mortgage investments.

It can render invaluable service to those who wish their funds, of whatever kind, invested in good mortgages.

The company acts as executor, guardian or committee; receives deposits; executes all trusts.

TRUSTEES:

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody, jr.,
John T. Martin,	James D. Lynch,
Charles S. Brown,	Frederick Fotier,
Louis Windmuller.	Emil Oelbermann,
John Jacob Astor.	Martin Joost.
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
William H. Male,	John D. Hicks,
John W. Murray,	Ellis D. Williams,
Charles R. Henderson.	Charles Matlack,
Samuel T. Freeman,	Charles Richardson,

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul

INCOME BONDS, PREFERRED STOCK AND COMMON STOCK.

Holders of certificates of the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, issued on deposit of the above-named securities, who have paid the assessments under the plan, on surrender of their receipts will receive the securities of the new Company, as provided in said plan. Such surrender must be made at the office of the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY on and after the 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1896. Scrip for fractional parts, exchangeable in proper multiples, will be issued as provided in said plan.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction on the premises, October 28, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$16,046,590.70
OF
3½% Gold Bonds
OF THE
City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

1,925,141.37 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

102,849.33 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

158,600.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

85,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

600,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

300,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

250,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WEST WING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

175,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND SQUARES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

100,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS, AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

1,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

7,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1896. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

1,200,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1897. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

2,750,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

Other Proposals on Page 12.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.
By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUI

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 1.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 18 to Lock No. 19.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to respresent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $10,000; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $70,000; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $100,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 18 to Lock No. 19." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 2.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office, in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 19 to Lock No. 20.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to respresent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $20,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $29,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 20 to Lock No. 21." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 3.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 21 to Lock No. 22.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope: "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 21 to Lock No. 22." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 4.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 28 to Lock No. 29.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $31,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract on execution of contract, $45,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 32 to Lock No. 33." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 5.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 32 to Lock No. 33.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $3,300; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $21,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract on execution of contract, $33,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 32 to Lock No. 33." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 6.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 27 to Lock No. 28.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $15,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $22,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 27 to Lock No. 28." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 7.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 42 to Lock No. 44.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $34,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $49,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 33 to Lock No. 34." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION.—Contract No. 8.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain Canal from Lock No. 5 to Lock No. 6.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,200; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $14,700; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $22,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of Erie Canal, from Lock No. 22 to Bridge No. 25." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 9.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 7.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $29,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $42,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of Erie Canal, from Lock No. 22 to Bridge No. 25." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 10.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain Canal from Lock No. 15 to Lock No. 16.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $3,300; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $23,100; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract on execution of contract, $33,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, from Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 7." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 11.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 22 to Bridge No. 55.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $34,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $49,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 33 to Lock No. 34." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 12.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 44 to Lock No. 45.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,100; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $14,700; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $21,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope. "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 44 to Lock No. 45." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 13.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal, between Lock No. 44 and Lock No. 45.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Whe